THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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H E L M B O L D.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.

HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT OIL FIRE AT MONTREAL.

600,000 Gallons of Oil Destroyed.

THE OHIO ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Washington Gossip of the Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President's Removals—Impeachment Impending—Grant's Protests—General Sickles in Danger—Illness of General Thomas—The Johnson-Sherman Ticket.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 23, 1867.—Since the recent transactions of the President in removing Stanton and Sheridan, and getting up the Binckley correspondence and other like matters, letters have been received here by prominent Republican politicians from members of Congress, which state that the only remedy left, to insure Reconstruction, is the impeachment of the President. These letters are significant, from the fact that several of them are from members who, at the last session of Congress, were known as Conservatives and opponents of impeachment. They further state that prominent movers in impeachment are busy at work, and are already canvassing among the members to test the feeling on the subject.

Your correspondent, who has for some days known the character of the correspondence between the President and General Grant, relative to the suspension of Secretary Stanton and the removal of General Sheridan, but enjoined nevertheless to make no mention of the matter, because Mr. Johnson regarded it as not intended by General Grant for publication, is now permitted to say simply that the General's letters are marked private, and therefore only does the President withhold the matter from the press. In the first instance it was not expected that the subject would assume the form of official correspondence. Just before the suspension of Stanton, Mr. Johnson had a conversation on the subject with General Grant, and the latter, shortly after leaving, sent a letter to the President, giving reasons why he thought the contemplated action had better be abandoned. To this no reply was made by Mr. Johnson. When the order for the removal of Sheridan was sent to Grant, a note accompanied it, informing the latter that if he had any suggestions to make Mr. Johnson would be glad to hear them. The purpose of this note was to know whether probably some other successor for Sheridan might not be named. General Grant replied by an argument against any removal at all. To this the President answered somewhat at length. The character of the correspondence on both sides was energetic and firm, but courteous withal.

Official notice has been received by the President that General Thomas is too ill to admit of his transfer to New Orleans without great risk. If in a few days there shall be no improvement in the health of General Thomas, the order recently issued will be altered by continuing him in command of of the Department of the Cumberland, and assigning Hancock to the command of the Fifth District, and Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri. The President has no intention of making wholesale removals of the other district commanders, as suggested in some quarters. So far as Schofield and Ord are concerned, there is positively no such purpose, nor is it at all likely that Pope will be disturbed, unless he shall hereafter commit some act which Mr. Johnson deems flagrantly wrong. As to Sickles, there is a strong probability of his being relieved.

The following statement, in response to an inquiry, has been obtained from a gentleman who is in a position to speak with a knowledge of all the facts upon the subject:—On the 14th instant the instructions sent to General Sickles excepting United States Courts from the operation of military orders, were suspended until his report and views upon the matter could be received. On the 17th the commanding officer of Wilmington reported that the Attorney-General had instructed the Marshal for North Carolina to proceed to enforce executions of the United States Court, threatening prosecution against persons preventing him. Instructions were issued to Colonel Frank by General Sickles not to permit the order of any Court to be enforced in violation of existing military orders, and to report fully upon cases pending. These occurrences having been reported to the War Department, the instructions originally sent to General Sickles have been withdrawn.

The recent newspaper reports about a great meeting of conservative politicians in this city, who put up Mr. Johnson and General Sherman as their candidates for the Presidency, is all stuff. The other evening three politicians of Louisiana, of the smallest calibre, met in a room and nominated the gentlemen named above. One of the three, named Frisbee, is a candidate for Collector of New Orleans. The other two, like Frisbee, are adherents of King Cutler's disappointed crowd of politicians, who are constantly constructing Cabinets and concocting stories about Secretary McCulloch, whom they cannot use. They resorted to all kinds of tricks to have this officer removed, but without success. They, as a last resort, hit upon the dodge of renominating Mr. Johnson, thinking the President will bite at that, and favor their pet scheme. A committee of two was appointed, one member to go to Mr. Johnson, with instructions to get from him a letter accepting the nomination, and the other member to go to New York and endeavor to raise Johnson Clubs throughout the State. Sunset Cox has been selected as the Democrat having the largest influence, and to him a letter of introduction has been given. This crowd, composed in all of about a dozen men, are the sole authors of this nomination, which is made so much of by Mr. Johnson's organ and other newspapers.

The Removal of Stanton and Sheridan—A Talk with the President—General Grant's Part in the Transaction—Two Reasons for Sheridan's Removal—Govs. Wells and Throckmorton Abused.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* telegraphs the following:—

"In a pleasant conversation of some length to-day with President Johnson, I remarked that he was charged with having removed Mr. Stanton in order to obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. He asked what Mr. Stanton had to do with the execution or non-execution of these acts. These acts centred the power in the hands of General Grant, and he had placed Grant over the War Department. He could not understand how this change could be construed into a purpose to defeat the proper execution of the Reconstruction laws. The President further remarked that at one time General Grant strongly intimated that unless Mr. Stanton was removed he should be compelled to leave here, as he could be of no possible use, in view of Mr. Stanton's overbearing and dictatorial conduct. The President advised him to have a talk with the Secretary of War, and perhaps they would understand each other better. He agreed, however, with the General, that Mr. Stanton ought to be removed, and he then inquired of General Grant if he would take charge of the Department in the event of a change. The latter expressed his entire willingness to do so. I referred to the rumor that the General had eventually protested against the removal, and the President frankly said such was the case; that the General had written him a very kind but earnest private note, in which he had intimated his fears of anarchy, if not revolution, should Secretary Stanton be superseded. Yet, as we could not appreciate the General's fears on this score, he had directed the change. I then told him that the same charge was made against him for removing General Sheridan, and that many supposed his purpose was to prevent a due execution of the law. This he thought was quite as absurd as the other, as the law was the same whether Thomas or Sheridan was in command. What difference could it make who executed the law? Could any one question the ability or patriotism of General Thomas? I then asked why General Sheridan was removed. Mr. Johnson said there were two good causes, but only one had been considered; the first one was rather of a personal character, and had been overlooked. The telegram of the 23d of June, which was so disrespectful to the Executive, had been claimed by General Grant to be a private telegram to himself, and that no official notice of its existence had ever yet reached the President. But the second ground for the removal of General Sheridan was the exercise of powers he did not possess, and the exercise of his legitimate powers in an arbitrary and offensive manner. I asked if he would be kind enough to designate what acts he included under the latter clause. He said that the removal of Governor Wells was entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. Governor Wells had placed at General Sheridan's disposal the whole civil machinery of the State to aid him in the execution of the Reconstruction acts. Nor had the latter ever indicated or pointed out a single act or word of the Governor which was calculated to embarrass him in the proper execution of his duty. On the other hand, General Sheridan had endeavored to execute the law as a partisan, and had adopted Radicalism as the only true test of loyalty. His sole purpose seemed to be to secure negro supremacy and degrade the whites, and for such conduct I deemed it my duty to relieve him from that command. I inquired if he did not think Governor Throckmorton had attempted to thwart the General in a proper execution of the law. He answered emphatically, "No, sir; the records prove the reverse. The Governor of Texas also placed the whole civil machinery of his State at the disposal of the military power, and aided it in every way possible, except in the manufacture of a radical majority of voters, and in securing negro supremacy. This was Governor Throckmorton's sinning, and for which he was arbitrarily removed by General Sheridan." I said to the President that his views as to the proper execution of the Reconstruction acts were not clearly understood by the people, and that I would like to hear them. He answered that he could express them in a few words. He desired a fair registration of all qualified voters, without regard to race or color. He did not wish to give any advantage to the white men, but much less was he disposed to make them the slaves to the negroes. Where the negroes had the majority, as in South Carolina, he wished them to exercise the power; where the white vote was in the majority, as in Texas, he desired that white majority to control. He wanted only the law to be fairly executed with equal chances to all. This was being denied them by General Sheridan, and his manner and mode of acting was fast familiarizing the people with the tyranny of despotic government. I remarked that the public would not be able to understand why he struck down despotism in one department and yet suffered it to continue in another. He replied that other changes would be likely to follow very soon. A proper investigation was now being made into the conduct of one or two other commanders who, it was charged, were playing the autocrat. The President expressed the greatest apprehension as to the future of our Government, yet said he still relied on the good sense and patriotism of the people. In his speech in the United States Senate, in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson said he had denounced the party who would break up the Government in order to preserve slavery, and he had also denounced those who would destroy the Government in order to abolish slavery; he was equally opposed to both extremes now, and his only wish was for a speedy return of fraternal relations among the States."

THE OIL FIRE AT MONTREAL.

Middleton's Warehouse and Contents Consumed—600,000 Gallons of Oil Destroyed.

From the Montreal Gazette, August 20.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, August 18, fire was discovered in one of Middleton's coal oil stores on the line of the Grand Trunk Station. The store was about 800 feet long and 200 feet wide (we judge these figures from the eye), and contained, we are informed, 15,000 barrels of coal oil, each barrel containing 40 gallons, and making 600,000 gallons. The hose was laid, but the firemen found that they could do very little good inside the building, for the barrels began rapidly to burst, and blow out the roof, which was covered over with sods and earth for better protection from the fire without. These barrels as they burst scattered the fire around. The bursting of course went on with increased rapidity as the heat became intense within, and shortly hundreds and thousands went together. We should explain that beneath this building the St. Pierre creek runs towards the city in a northerly direction. Over this creek, and commencing at a distance of about two hundred yards from the coal oil shed, many hundreds of buildings are erected on wooden sleepers, in fact, it passes through a very populous suburb; and here lay a source of terrible danger. The barrels, as they burst, poured the fiery liquid into this stream, bearing it towards the city, which was only 200 yards off. This roaring flame, on the surface of the creek, which, from the sudden pouring out of thousands of barrels of oil, overflowed its natural bank, making a stream of forty or fifty feet wide and a foot deep on the banks where it had overflowed, went slowly rolling forward, a column of the most furious fire, threatening the entire suburb. The whole city was illuminated, and we are informed by passengers who came up by the boat that they saw the light thirty miles off.

On the other side of the railway track, within forty feet, were two other coal oil stores, containing 20,000 barrels of coal oil and benzine. To save these other stores, and to prevent at the same time the fire rolling into the suburb, was the object of the hour, and the crisis was supreme. To arrest the column it became evident that nothing but stopping the current of water above, and throwing up dams or dykes in the intervening space between it and the city, would be effectual. This work was accordingly commenced with extreme energy, men on the spot working with spades in intense heat, and men at a little distance from the stream cutting large sods, which others carried in their arms and threw on the dam. Before the first dam could be completed the liquid fire came on, but it was held in check for a while by the embankment already raised. The men retreated about a hundred feet, and commenced another. The heat at this point was very great. The men suffered greatly, but did not flinch. In about half an hour the second embankment was completed to the height of three feet, and it was not ready any too soon, for the fiery liquid now began to overflow the first, and came rolling along against the second. Again the heat compelled the men to retreat, and another embankment was commenced forty or fifty feet more distant. The fire, however, did not pass the second embankment, the back of which was kept wet by the hose playing upon it, to prevent the sods from burning and the clay from crumbling away. A still further embankment was thrown up at the bridge at Grand Trunk street, as a measure of ulterior precaution, and this was the last.

When the fire was at its height, the Assistant Chief sent word to Mr. Perry that unless he could come with assistance from his side, he was afraid the stores on the opposite side of the track (which were covered with earth and sods in the same way as that on fire) could not be saved, and with their ignition nothing could save the Grand Trunk Works at Point St. Charles, in the immediate vicinity, and a large portion of the city. Assistance was immediately afforded, but at this point the fire was most furious. A culvert passed under the track of the railway connecting the two sides opposite the oil stores. Through this culvert flowed the burning oil, which ran along the ditch immediately in front of the other stores, and the fierce flame was within ten feet of their doors. The peril was very great. All that could be done was for the firemen to shelter themselves behind the embankment, keep the sods wet, and throw water on the doors.

There was a shunting track alongside of the store which was burned, on which were four or five cars, and nothing can convey a better idea of the heat than the appearance which the remnants of these cars presented after the fire. The wheels nearest to the sheds, which were of cast iron, were melted away, and the fire which melted these wheels was not 40 feet distant from the stores on the opposite side, and, in fact, it flowed only about 10 feet from their doors. The fire was set to this store, beyond a doubt, by an incendiary; and we regret to have to state that the first line of hose which was put down was cut open by some miscreant within three minutes after it was laid. Over a week ago notice was given to several of the insurance offices, in writing, that this store would be burned down, and two of the insurance agents, for a week past, have had watchmen there. The value of the oil destroyed is very great. We don't know the exact value, but reckoning the 600,000 gallons at a shilling a gallon, we shall have a value of $120,000, besides the sheds and cars burned and damage done to the railway track. The fire lasted in force from one to eight o'clock. It is still burning as we write. We understand Mr. Middleton was very slightly insured. The oil belonged to various parties, many of whom could not obtain insurance on it. We have heard it stated that all the insurance companies will suffer, and some of them heavily. It is said the Western, of England, loses $10,000 or $15,000; the Western, of Canada, $10,000; and the Home, $10,000 to $12,000. These are the largest amounts. The others are losers, but not so great.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

IRELAND.

The Terrible Railway Accident at Bray Head.

Dublin (Aug. 10) Correspondence London Times.

A railway accident involving loss of life is happily so great a novelty in this slow-moving country, that the citizens may well be excused for the excitement they exhibited yesterday when the news reached town that such a catastroph had occurred at Bray Head. It realized a fear which must lurk in the mind of every one who has ever visited the locality and watched a train making its way along the precipitous cliffs with the mingled boldness and caution of Alpine climbers. Little effort of the imagination is needed to invest with exaggerated horrors the report of an accident occurring at a spot which seems adapted above all others by nature and by art to be the scene of a picturesque tragedy. A deep chasm between steep and rugged headlands is here spanned by a wooden bridge resting upon piles and protected at the sides by a kind of trellis work. It is a conspicuous object, and being painted scrupulously white, has a pretty effect when looked down upon from the road which sweeps round the rocks, but it cannot fail to inspire as much alarm as admiration, the means which have been taken to secure its safety being just sufficient to reveal its danger. Before reaching it the up train has to pass through a tunnel, and usually proceeds at a slow pace. The train from Enniscorthy yesterday morning had passed safely through, but on reaching about half way across the bridge the engine got off the line, and, shattering to pieces the frail barrier at the side, sprang into the ravine at the land side, dragging down with it a third-class carriage, which became at once a shapeless wreck. Attached to this were two other third-class carriages, the second of which fell on end, and, its floor remaining unbroken, supported above the next carriage, which hung suspended half on the bridge. It was most providential that the engine fell over on the land side, where the depth to the shelving side of the rock was not more than thirty or forty feet, and the descent of the other carriages in the train was checked. Had it gone over on the other side it would, in all probability, have pulled the whole train with it. The first symptom of the danger was noticed by the guard, who, feeling some jerks in the motion, pressed down the breaks. His van was the last vehicle, the intermediate carriages between his and the third-class group being four composite first and second-class. The first of these was slightly displaced, but the rest kept firmly on. In the first shock the occupants of the carriage next the engine—two woman and a man—were flung out, and escaped without any serious injury. In the next carriage, which was not smashed altogether, but turned over, the passengers were not so fortunate. The telegraph, however, has conveyed all the material details of the accident. The sum of the casualties up to the present is one man killed on the spot, two women reported to have since died, and about fifteen others more or less seriously injured. It is stated that the rails have been recently relaid at this part of the line, and this statement receives some confirmation from the Directors, report, issued yesterday, in which they account for their inability to pay any dividend this half year by the fact that they had been obliged to incur large expenditure in replacing rails and sleepers on the permanent way. It is a suggestive coincidence that the engine bringing the 9 P. M. train from Greystones slipped of the rails at the same point last night, and the passengers esteemed themselves happy in having the privilege of walking to Bray.

ENGLAND.

The August Meteors.

Note to the Editor of the London Times.

Sir:—The August meteors were observed last night under very favorable circumstances in this neighborhood. They appeared as soon as it was sufficiently dark, but the brilliant moon and strong twilight prevented any but the more prominent being distinctly traced until nearly 10 o'clock.

The following is my register:—

August 10, 7·50 P. M.—A splendid meteor of first magnitude; white, leaving a slight train, burst like a blue light above Ursa Major. Three-fourth magnitude, reddish tinge.

10·10.—Yellowish; second magnitude, in nearly reverse direction, from zenith towards N. N.W.

10·26.—Second magnitude, faint train towards Pole star.

10·29.—Fourth magnitude, ditto.

10·40.—Second magnitude, through Cassiopeia.

10·42.—Second magnitude, yellowish, reverse direction, to Capella.

10·55.—Third magnitude, towards Bootes.

11.—Fourth magnitude, to zenith.

11·02.—Third magnitude, Cassiopeia to Ursa Major, nearly at right angles to radiant.

11·03.—Fourth magnitude, ditto.

11·19.—Second magnitude, Ursa to Perseus. Interval not observed.

11·49 A. M.—Third magnitude, from zenith to Jupiter.

1·03.—Ditto.

1·05.—Three small meteors in sight together towards S. SW.

1·09.—Fourth magnitude, ditto.

1·14.—Ditto.

1·19.—First magnitude, burst with brilliant stream of blue light, near Jupiter.

1·25.—Two of fourth magnitude.

1·20.—Fourth magnitude.

With the exception of those specially described, all the meteors radiated from near the sword in Perseus, as had been announced. After the interval at midnight when no observations were made, they did not become visible until they had passed the zenith, converging towards the S. S.W. horizon. The moon had then set, and the sky was brilliantly clear.

The magnitudes are given, approximately, on the scale of the fixed stars, Capella and others being well placed for comparison. The range both in regard to apparent size and brilliancy was about that of the fixed stars, while the November meteors last year were equal to the planets.

The probable number, if all had been observed and noted, would have been from ten to twenty per hour throughout the night.

Yours, obediently, E. VIVIAN, F. M. S.

Woodfield, Torquay, August 11.

TURKEY.

An Insurrectionary Movement Fostered in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

From the London Telegraph, August 12.

From intelligence sent us by very reliable persons at Belgrade, a movement in Bosnia and Horzegovina is expected. For this purpose a committee has been formed in Belgrade, the object of which is to favor and propagate rebellion, or rather insurrection, in those parts of Turkey which border on Servia. This committee possesses all the necessary military means, it has unlimited credit with the Servian Government, and in close relations with all insurrectionary committees of Roumania, Montenegro and Greece.

A Card from General Rousseau.

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

Sir:—Your special Washington correspondent of yesterday telegraphs:—

"It is said, on good authority, that Sheridan had made out an order for the arrest and trial before a military commission of General Steedman and General Rousseau, for impeding reconstruction. The law gives him that power. Rousseau and Steedman suddenly left New Orleans, and the arrest was thus prevented."

That General Sheridan made out an order for the arrest of General Steedman and myself may be true, but I neither know nor do I believe it to be true. The insinuation of the above paragraph, that Generals Steedman and Rousseau "suddenly left New Orleans to avoid arrest," is simply a malicious, if not a malignant invention, and its author is either a very credulous and simple, or else a very artful or reckless fabricator. As your correspondent shields himself behind the words "it is said on good authority," he is supposed to be no further responsible in the premises than any other journalist in his peculiar department. But as perhaps it will not do to let the statement go uncontradicted, I am rather forced into the annoyance of this reply.

Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that General Sheridan knew perfectly well, and from my own lips, the day and the hour of the day of my departure from New Orleans, and so had full opportunity to enforce an arrest, if, indeed, he designed one. Perhaps it is well enough to add, as a fact within my knowledge, that General Steedman, who was to have left New Orleans with me, was detained in that city for several days after my departure, by the serious illness of a nephew. I have not heard that any effort was made to arrest him. It is not the habit of either General Steedman or myself to "depart suddenly." Yours, very respectfully,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, N. Y., August 23, 1867.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

LOSS OF A SWEDISH VESSEL.

Cost of Clothing the New Maryland Militia

AFFAIRS IN SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Yesterday's Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 23—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; United States Five twenties, 73⅝; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie Railroad, 44⅝.

LIVERPOOL, August 23—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales to-day will be about 10,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 23—Noon.—The ship Czar, of Greenock, which was recently abandoned at sea, was successfully towed into the harbor of Queenstown last evening.

GLASGOW, August 23.—The steamer Caledonia, from New York on the 10th, has arrived here.

To-day's Cable Report.

LONDON, August 24—Noon.—Consols firmer, at 94⅝. U. S. 5-20s weak at 73⅝; Erie, 44¾; Illinois Central, 77½; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—Noon.—Cotton dull; sales of 15,000 bales; quotations unchanged. Flour, 34s. Wheat, 13s. 9d. for whitd California, and 13s. 6d. for new Southern. Cheese, 49s. Beef, 142s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 24.—Petroleum firmer at 43½ francs.

FRANKFORT, August 24.—United States Five-twenties, 77⅝.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Loss of a Ship—Costly Apparel—The Schutzenfest, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 24.—The Swedish brig Helen, Captain Clossin, which sailed recently from this port for Londonderry, it is apprehended has been lost, with all on board. She had ten thousand bushels of corn for freight.

It is now ascertained that the new military uniforms for the Maryland militia will cost the State about three hundred thousand dollars, which causes much dissatisfaction with the tax-payers.

The German Schutzenfest continues to-day, and closes on Monday night, when President Johnson is expected to attend.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A Justice of the Peace Arrested for Assaulting a Negro—Departure of Rear-Admiral Rowan—Philadelphian Excursionists on the Chesapeake, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 22.—John M. Shriver, a Justice of the Peace for Isle of Wight county, Va., was recently arrested by Major James N. Craft, United States Marshal, on a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner of Norfolk, and arrived in that city yesterday, to answer a charge of assault and battery committed on one Rogers, a freedman. The justice is said to have attacked the colored man on board of the steamer Smithfield some two weeks ago. After a preliminary hearing yesterday, he was admitted to $500 bail for his appearance before the Court on Tuesday next.

Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, who, at his own request, was relieved from the command of the Gosport Navy Yard, and subsequently ordered to take command of the Asiatic Squadron, left the yard yesterday afternoon in the Government steamer Jean Sands, accompanied by the officers of the station, and embarked with his family on board the steamer Saratoga, for New York. On leaving the yard a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the receiving ship, New Hampshire. He will hoist his flag next month on board the steam frigate Piscataqua, thus formally making her the flagship of the squadron.

A marine survey was held to-day at Norfolk on the steamship Georgia, before reported there with machinery disabled, but it was found that she is entirely seaworthy, and requires only some trivial repairs to the deranged machinery and caulking, to enable her to proceed to her destination.

The yacht Patrick McCabe arrived here to-day with a party of excursionists from Philadelphia, on a ten days' cruise in the Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and along the coast. They are in company with the yacht Wave off Chester, Pa., containing also a party of excursionists from Philadelphia on a similar cruise; but the latter having lost overboard one of their party, George Nutt, their excursion was abruptly terminated. The McCabe visits Norfold to-morrow, and starts on a fishing excursion to Cape May.

A steam grain elevator, which left Baltimore yesterday for New York, broke down off the Piankitank river early this morning, and was compelled to anchor. Assistance has been sent her, and she will be towed to-day to Norfolk for repairs.

Delaware County Nominations.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

MEDIA, August 24.—The election of delegates to the County Convention of Delaware county took place yesterday, and at a meeting of the Convention the following gentlemen received the Republican nomination, after a close vote. The State Senator was nominated on the third ballot by a vote of 52 to 48:—Senator, H. Jones Brooke; for Assembly, Augustus B. Leedom; Treasurer, William F. Mathues; Commissioner, T. Baker Jones; Auditor, Curtis Cheyney; Director, Baldwin Howard; Jury Commissioner, F. J. Hinkson.

Arrival of the Steamer Monterey.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Arrived steamer Monterey, from New Orleans. She has on board a number of Austrian troops from Mexico, who will leave for Europe by the steamer Western Metropolis to-day.

Third Military District.

GENERAL POPE'S JURY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT (Georgia, Alabama, and Florida), ATLANTA, Ga., August 19, 1867.—Grand and petit jurors, and all other jurors for the trial of cases civil or criminal, or for the administration of law in the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, will hereafter be taken exclusively from the lists of voters without disbrimation registered by boards of registration under the acts of Congress of the United States known as the Reconstruction acts. Sheriffs and all other officers whose duty it is to summon and impanel jurors, will require each juror to make oath that he is duly registered as above indicated, specifying the precinct and county in which he was registered, which affidavit will be placed on the official files of the Court.

By command of Major-General Pope.

G. K. SANDERSON,

Captain 33d U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, August 24, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 102¼ was bid for 10-40s; 107¼ for June and August 7-30s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109⅛ for '64 5-20s; and 108¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 52¼, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅛, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅛, no change; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 18½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 165 for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 38 for Penn Township; 93 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were unchanged. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15½. 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 45½ for Lehigh Navigation.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141; 11 A. M., 140⅞; 12 M., 140⅞; 1 P. M., 140⅞.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is in better supply and is quoted at 4@5 per cent., with exceptional loans on Governments at less. In commercial paper there is more doing especially in produce bills, upon which buyers expect full legal rates. The bank statement of Monday is expected on the street to be more favorable than the last."

—The Boston Daily *Advertiser* says:—

"There appears to be no material change in the tone of the money market to-day, a fair degree of activity, however, prevailing. Commercial paper is quite freely offered, and passes at from 6 to 7½ per cent. for the best grades, the principal movement being at 6½ to 7½ per cent. Call loans rule at 5@6 per cent., comparatively few borrowers now finding accommodation at the former rate."

—The Chicago *Republican* of Wednesday says:

"There is no improvement to note in the general business of the city. Trade outside the produce market is light. The money market is daily growing more active, the demand being from commission merchants, grain operators, and from interior points. While there is no stringency, the market is close for all except strictly first-class paper. First-class commercial paper, having but a short time to run is readily negotiated. The rate of interest is 10 per cent. per annum. Loans on Government securities can be made at 8 per cent."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says:—

"There is a more active demand for money for regular mercantile purposes and the drain to the country still continues; currency is scarce, and it was ordered out from New York to some extent. In some cases the offerings of good paper were in excess of the ability of bankers to take, and the market generally is working a little closer, although rates of interest remain steadily at 8@10 per cent. for acceptable paper of short date, between bankers and their depositors, and 10@12 per cent. in the open market."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

5 sh Cam & Am...c.126		100 sh Read R......b60.	52⅛
3 sh Penna R..........	53⅛	100 do.........b60.	52⅛
2 do..............	53⅛	100 do.........s5.	52⅛
100 sh Phil & E...b30..	28⅛	100 do.........b60.	52⅛
100 do.........b30..	28⅛	400 do.........b60.	52⅛
100 sh Susq Cnl.........	15½	100 do.........b30.	52⅛
100 do..............	15½	1000 do.........b3.	52⅛

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

AFTER BOARD.

$4000 Pa 6s, 1 series......	102⅛	$2500 Lehigh 6s '84......	87⅛
$600 do. 3 series...	103⅛	5 sh Penna R..........	53⅛
$1000 City 6s, New........	101⅛	5 do..............	53⅛
$800 do. New......	101⅛		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; old 5-20s, 113¼@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, 108¼@108½; 10-40s, 102⅜@103; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107½. Gold, 140⅜@141.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102⅜@103; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¾@119; do., December, 1864, 117¾@118; do., May, 1865, 116¾@117¼; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115⅝@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 140⅜@140⅝. Silver, 134@135½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, August 24.—The Flour Market is quiet, but prices of good spring Wheat and fresh ground are well maintained. 1500 barrels Spring Garden Mills and Redstone extra family sold for shipment on secret terms. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7·25@7·75 for superfine; $9·50@10·50 for new Wheat extra; $11·50@12·50 for do. do. extra family; $11·75@12·25 for Northwestern extra family; and $13@14 for fancy, according to quality. 300 barrels poor old stock family sold at $9. Rye Flour is held firmly at $9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market for good and prime lots of Wheat is firm, and the demand, which is entirely from the millers, is good for these descriptions. Sales of 1500 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $1·60@1·70. Rye ranges from $1·60 to $1·70 for new and old Pennsylvania Corn—the offerings are small and the demand moderate. Sales of yellow at $1·24@1·25, and Western mixed at $1·23½. Oats are inactive; sales of 2000 bush. new at 70c. for prime and 65@68c. for damp.

The last sale of Bark was at $43 ⅌ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................AUGUST 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............70 | 11 A. M..............82 | 2 P. M..............86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Cereal, Bolt, Venice, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr L. Blew, Buckalew, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr I. V. McCabe, Pickup, New Haven, W.H.Johns.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Georgetown, do.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, Washington, do.
Schr H. Hackman, Steelman, Saco, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr S. and E. Carson, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr Belle, Townsend, Egg Harbor, Repplier & Bro.
Schr W. P. Orr, Long, Richmond, J. R. Street.
Schr A. Bursley, Jenkins, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, Lynn, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, N. Haven, do.
Schr Alexina, Menkins, Potomac, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Union Flay, Murray, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Sag Harbor, E. V. Glover.
Schr A. V. Burgin, Thompson, Charlestown, J. C. Scott & Son.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r Vineland, Borden, Sassafras river, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r A. C. Stimers, ——, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Union, Nickleson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from Norwich.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, from Norwich.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.
Schr Express, Wallace, from Dorchester.
Schr A. V. Burgin, Thompson, from New York.
Schr L. Blew, Buckalew, from Boston.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr A. Bursley, Jenkins, from Boston.
Schr Northern Light, Moore, from Greenwich.
Schr Minerva, Davis, from Fall River.
Schr H. Blackman, Steelman, from Portsmouth.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Port Jefferson.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Brig Anna, arrived yesterday, was from Fortune Island, and is consigned to A. Kerr & Bro. *Left* brig John Shay, for New York 14th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Liverpool, cleared at St. John, N. B., 15th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Brigs Antelope, Rumball, and N. Stowers, French, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, hence, at Bath 21st instant.
Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 22d inst.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.
Schr I. C. Runyon, Miller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.
Schr Pennsylvania, hence, at Norwich 22d inst., and sailed again to return.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Arrived, steamship Union, Von Santen, from Bremen.
Ship Columbia, Robinson, from Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Proclamation of War.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is not by compromise that this war of principles can be ended. No Johnson Convention, no cringing of weak Republicans, can avail. We are not of those who are content now that General Thomas has gone to New Orleans, and assure the people that the country is safe so long as Grant remains in the Cabinet. These appointments may strengthen our hopes, but do not remove our doubts, for against them stands the all-important fact that Sheridan has been removed. This is the proof that the country is not safe; that Mr. Johnson, undismayed by all his hair-breadth escapes from impeachment, has the boldness to defy the people and to resolutely carry out his purpose of breaking down the reconstruction policy of Congress. Sheridan was to the President the embodiment of a principle. In Sheridan he saw the great executive of radicalism—the whole legislation and spirit of Congress summed up in the action of a military commander. Personal enmity was not the impulse of the President. Sheridan was to him the Republican idea made tangible, and he struck that idea down. Can we delude ourselves with the belief that the blow falls on Sheridan alone, and not upon us? Can we take Thomas' appointment as an atonement for Sheridan's disgrace? Can we suppose for a moment that Andrew Johnson, having successfully defied the Republican party, having deliberately struck it full in the face, will rest satisfied with his triumph? We do not thus mistake him or his policy. We understand the removal of Sheridan as a proclamation of war, and are ready to accept the issue.

Our Washington correspondent asserts that the policy of removing all Generals in the Rebel States who do not take Mr. Johnson's views of reconstruction will be carried out, and we can see no reason to doubt it. The Presidential attack upon Sheridan is already begun upon Sickles and Pope, and the *National Intelligencer*, the President's adjutant, has drawn up the order for their removal, and it only needs to be signed. That will be done at the right time, if Sickles and Pope persist, as those upright soldiers will, in executing the Reconstruction laws as Congress intended. The reputation of the pure and gallant Howard is undermined by slanders, and he is to be mustered out. Why should these officers not be removed? What difficulty does Mr. Johnson fear, having triumphed over Sheridan? He has taken out the keystone of the arch, and may pull down the rest of it at his leisure. In the President's new course there is more courage and ability than the people had supposed him to possess. It was a master-stroke to bring Grant into his Cabinet. The appointment of Thomas was an excellent plan to enable such papers as the *Times* to divert the attention of the country from the infamy of the removal of Sheridan. It was equally shrewd to send him to fight the Indians, that all journals of the kind might fall into raptures to see the hero of Five Forks once more at the head of an army. Nor is Mr. Johnson less adroit in resolving to reorganize his Cabinet—in any event it is perfectly safe, for the new one cannot easily be more distasteful to the people than the old.

These preparations are ominous of change, and not of change for the better. Andrew Johnson does not retract; no sane man can hope that a movement which begins with the removal of Sheridan can mean repentance or remorse. The change is from the defensive to the offensive, and Mr. Johnson marshals his desperate forces to open attack upon Congress. It may reconstruct the laws, but he will reconstruct the machinery by which they are administered. We believe that the President desires to so far modify his policy that it may obtain the support of the conservative Republicans, and to dazzle with the robbery of great names, or the betrayal of splendid reputations, the perception of the people. He will use any weapon that comes to hand. He throws the fame of Thomas as a veil over the downfall of loyalty in Louisiana, and makes the General of the Army a sentinel at the door of the White House. But beneath and beyond all this parade the keen eyes of the people detect the swiftly moving, unrelenting foe pushing onward to the attack. They know in Andrew Johnson a man resolved to prevent the reconstruction of the South upon the principles they have laid down through Congress; they know that his purpose is to replace the Rebel States in the Union without guarantees or pledges, free to repudiate hereafter their surrender of Rebel principles; they know that when he disgraced Sheridan he insulted them. They perfectly understand that he means war, and no longer one of defensive strategy, but a deliberate and combined aggression.

The Grant Correspondence.

From the N. Y. Times.

The leading Democratic journal of Massachusetts, the Boston *Post*, publishes as from its Washington correspondent the following statement:—

"There is great anxiety manifested here to get at the correspondence between the President and General Grant on the removal of General Sheridan. As I stated last evening, General Grant sent to Mr. Johnson a written note protesting against any change in Sheridan's department, and stating at length his reasons. To this the President returned a tart reply, with a reiteration of his order. The correspondence was far from being a mere friendly interchange of views, as will fully appear when it comes to be published. Speculation is rife as to the object of General Grant in putting a written protest on file, thus risking a charge of insubordination."

This version of the affair is much nearer the truth than that which our neighbor, the *Herald*, attempted to pass off as genuine. According to the *Herald* General Grant's protest against the removal of Sheridan was "written in a very friendly way," a harmless, pleasant formality, signifying nothing. The same veracious chronicler described the President's response as "pretty full, and much in the same friendly style as Grant's." The object of this manipulation of the subject is evident. It is to Johnsonize Grant's utterances—to represent his differences with the President as trivial, instead of rough and radical, as they really are. By this treatment it is hoped Mr. Johnson may acquire the benefit of Grant's alleged support, while Grant may be compromised in the opinion of those who look to him as a standard-bearer of Congress.

Our own information is, that the *Herald's* synopsis of the correspondence is imaginative and untrue, while the brief characterization of it by the Boston *Post* comes very near the truth. Every version which attributes to General Grant a feeble and merely formal remonstrance against the action of the Executive, does him gross injustice. We are assured, on authority that we cannot doubt, that, in opposing the President's decision, he employed stronger language than is ordinarily supposed to be compatible with the respectful tone of official intercourse. Instead of being the kind, easy, friendly letters of which the public have been told, they were on both sides coldly official. Nor was this the case only in reference to the removal of Sheridan. In connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, General Grant was equally plain-spoken and emphatic. He told the President that only an astute lawyer could discover reasons to sustain the proceeding, and that no reason could be given which the country would accept as satisfactory.

This conflict of statement on a matter concerning which the country is entitled to know the whole truth, illustrates the necessity for an early publication of the correspondence between General Grant and the President in regard both to Mr. Stanton and General Sheridan. We can understand the motive of Mr. Johnson in withholding these letters from the country. Doubtless he realizes the advantage to be derived from the bare supposition that Grant is, to some extent, on his side. But any advantage of this nature will be too brief in its duration to atone for the odium which the President incurs by his apparent connection with the disingenuous statements which have found their way into newspapers. Three months at the furthest will drag from him the documents he now keeps secret. Why wait for the compulsory call of Congress? Why attempt to evade the responsibility for a "policy" which is altogether his own, and the consequences of which he should be content to carry? Let the people read these Grant-Johnson letters without delay.

Napoleon's New Move.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It has for some time been expected that the common interests of France and Austria in three of the great European questions—the Eastern, the German, and the Roman—would ultimately lead to a formal alliance of the two powers. The accounts of the interview of the two Emperors and their Prime Ministers at Salzburg, leave but little doubt that whatever obstacles may thus far have stood in the way of such a treaty have been removed, and that an understanding has been effected. The announcement by the official papers of Austria and France that the Conference at Salzburg has secured for Europe a long term of peace is a poor blind; while the cable despatch in yesterday's issue that a defensive alliance has been concluded, and that an agreement, both in the German and Eastern questions, has been arrived at, is, without doubt, nearer the truth, even should it be entirely based on supposition.

It is stated in the cable despatch that Austria will organize the South German States into a Confederation, and will place herself at the head of the Confederation. Such a measure has long been the avowed wish of the Governments of both Austria and France, and it is by no means improbable that this is the most important point of the agreement between the two Emperors. If the report should turn out to be true, it would be a fact of the gravest importance. The South German Governments have taken all the initiatory steps for a union with Prussia. They have bound themselves by a military treaty to place, in case of war, their entire army under the chief command of Prussia. They have subsequently agreed to a new Custom Union treaty between them and Prussia which provides for the election of a Custom Union Parliament. This gradual advance towards the unity of all Germany has been met, it seems, with the hearty approval of the majority of the South German people. If Austria and France will try to enforce the Austrian demand, they must not only arrest this progress towards German unity, but must undo all that has thus far been accomplished in the promotion of the Union scheme. It is a move much more defiant than the French demand, in 1866, for the cession of a few German towns, or the proposed purchase of Luxembourg.

No details are given as regards the agreement said to have been arrived at between France and Austria in the Eastern question. But it will be difficult for these States to hit upon any plan that will not be distasteful to Russia, and it is therefore most likely that an alliance between France and Austria will be a direct incentive to an alliance between Prussia and Russia. It may be that negotiations have been going on with Berlin and St. Petersburg to represent the move of Austria and France as inoffensive and harmless; but it is not likely that either Prussia or Russia will view it in that light.

According to present appearances, the Franco-Austrian alliance is the germ of a very serious complication. We shall probably soon learn more of it.

Rumored Reorganization of the Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The *National Intelligencer*, a paper in which the coming events of President Johnson's policy are supposed to cast their shadows before, takes a strong position in favor of a complete reorganization of the Cabinet, on the ground that as at present constituted it lacks the unity of sentiment and harmony of action essential to a vigorous and successful administration. The article is the more significant inasmuch as its substance was announced by the telegraph in a semi-official manner in advance of its publication. We are, therefore, bound to accept it as an authorized exposition of the President's sentiments, and a foreshadowing of the course he intends to pursue.

In this view it becomes evident that Mr. Johnson has resolved to make a fair and distinct issue with the radical party on the question of establishing negro supremacy in all the unreconstructed States—a policy that would place the five hundred thousand emancipated slaves of the South in the position formerly held by their three hundred thousand owners, and give them for half a century to come a controlling influence in the affairs of the national Government. While Seward and other members of the present Cabinet have willingly acted as the bottle-holders of the President in his small fights with Congress, their whole antecedents link them indissolubly with the negro, and it is very likely that they may be unwilling to follow Johnson the whole length of his opposition to the negro supremacy programme of the radical leaders. In such a case no other course is left open to the President than to complete the work he has commenced, and send Seward, McCulloch, and the rest to follow Stanton and Sheridan.

And what next? Can this be the end of the new movement? Will Mr. Johnson be satisfied with a simple change of persons in his Cabinet? If so, he would only stultify himself, and place himself in a far worse position than he occupied before. Congress, upon reassembling in November, would refuse to confirm his suspensions, place Stanton and the rest back again in their old positions, and undoubtedly carry out their long-threatened policy of impeachment. No; having gone thus far, President Johnson is bound to take the only step that can effectually block the game of the radicals—to issue his proclamation of universal pardon to every man engaged in the Rebellion, and thus restore to every white man in the South all his civil rights as a citizen of the United States. He has the full constitutional power for such action. He has already granted a large number of pardons, and if he can pardon one offender he can pardon thousands. The disfranchising clauses of the Reconstruction acts of Congress would then become imperative, as the Executive pardon would obliterate the offense and remove all penalties imposed as a punishment therefor. With all the white men of the South restored by citizenship, and all the negroes enfranchised, the work of reconstruction would be complete, and one or the other would prevail, according to their legitimate relative strength. This would make the issue distinct between the Administration and the radicals; on the one side, general amnesty and universal suffrage; on the other, negro supremacy and a national government controlled by a coalition of the Puritan and the nigger.

The publication of this semi-official *pronunciamento* by the Washington organ makes one point clear: the present members of the Cabinet can no longer retain their positions with honor or self-respect. They now know that Mr. Johnson is anxious to be rid of them, and they are bound to tender him their resignations in a body and at once. They occupy a different position to that held by Mr. Stanton. While the late Secretary of War was an avowed enemy of the President, they were his professed friends. While Stanton was in open opposition to his policy, they have been its cheerful supporters. They can have neither the desire nor the right to embarrass him, and we therefore recommend them all to draw their last month's pay, put on their hats, walk quietly out of their offices, and accept the *rôle* of private citizens with a good grace.

Labor Congresses and Questions.

From the World.

We have given the proceedings, so far as they have reached us, of the Labor Congress now in session in Chicago, and also a condensation by the London *Economist* of the official reports of the British Ministers and Consuls of the Trade Unions and Coöperative Societies in various European countries. From the addresses of the President and Corresponding Secretary of the Chicago Labor Congress we learn that the main objects of the assemblage, the things to be attained, are the following:—The formation of labor unions; the establishlishment of district labor unions among the blacks, "so that they shall be instructed in the dignity of labor, and hence be unwilling to compete to the injury of their white brethren;" a stand at every point "against the encroachments of capital;" the establishment of a journal expressly to advance and advocate the objects of this movement; the enactment of an eight-hour law in every State; a Congressional eight-hour law for Government clerks and all employés on the public works; the election of Congressmen who are favorable to all these projects; and introducing the whole matter into politics, especially "making political action available in the next Presidential campaign."

Now, nearly all this is sheer nonsense, which might be summed up in a resolution to "make a fuss generally," resulting, after much money-spending, loss of time, and general agitation and speech-making, in the unremunerative returns which "making a fuss" would bring. Unless the labor unions are more effective than they are in their present crude and imperfect form, the further formations of such associations is unadvisable and useless. The establishment of distinctive labor unions among the blacks is likely to be lost sight of so long as labor is a mere hand-to-mouth living and individual interest, as it is to those Southern negroes who are seeking employment, or are permitted to do so untrammelled by the Freedmen's Bureau; and it is difficult to see the precise connection between "instructing negroes in the dignity of labor" and "hence" making them "unwilling to compete to the injury of their white brethren." It is best, on the whole, to designate this as superlative nonsense, lest the radical papers swarm like hornets about the Labor Congress, and sting them for their jealousy and proscription of the colored race.

Taking a stand "against the encroachments of capital" is only a suggestion that labor should bite its own nose off. Capital is not the enemy, it is the father, friend, patron, the very life of labor, and labor in its turn makes capital. Hence the great and only lesson to be learned and enunciated by the Labor Congress, in its present session, is that there should be peace, not war, between capital and labor, and that labor should harmonize and coöperate with capital. Indeed, in all the "soarings after the indefinite and divings after the unfathomable" manifest in the report of the Corresponding Secretary, there is a gleam of common sense in the frank admission that "it is certain labor can in no way make itself independent of capital but by coöperation." Unquestionably, because coöperative labor at once becomes capital itself; and if the Labor Congress would advocate coöperative associations, and ignore strikes and eight-hour schemes and attempts to mix the peculiar measures of this assemblage with the political issues of the day, capital and labor and the country generally might be positively benefited by the proceedings and suggestions of this congress.

The effort to involve political parties in these labor questions will certainly come to naught, and disastrously, or with no good results, to the great mass of laborers, because inevitably the leaders of the great political parties will only promise much, and then use the agents and representatives of the labor movement for their own political purposes. The absurdity of establishing an "organ," a special journal, to advocate the objects of the Labor Congress, is shown in the mournful admission of the Secretary that no less than four such organs have miserably failed within the year for want of support. Laboring men and mechanics, like all other men, want a *news*-paper, not an "organ;" and if the plans proposed by the Labor Congress are subjects of public interest, and are of value to the labor interest, they will not want hundreds of able advocates in the journals of the day.

We have so freely and frequently expressed our opinions about the eight-hour movement, that we do not care to dwell upon the subject now. Four States have enacted an eight-hour law, but we have yet to learn that the hours of labor have been changed in any of these States; and it will be a long time before we expect to hear that any man has succeeded in getting ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The suggestion that Congress should establish by law eight hours as a day's work for all classes of the paid servants of the Government, excites a smile when we consider that the thousands of department clerks and Government officials work only from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., with an hour out for lunch, say four hours a day, while soldiers and sailors may be on duty from eighteen to twenty-four hours. The latter might favor an eight-hour law, but the four and five hour men would be likely to object.

In this connection we turn to the trade unions, combinations for the purpose of influencing wages, and coalitions for the sake of organizing strikes in foreign countries. In Russia, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, and Sicily, these things are almost unknown. In France, in Austria, and in Prussia they are summarily put down by force, and the leading offenders are severely punished. But in Great Britain these strikes and combinations are not only frequent and formidable, but to a degree they are successful in gaining the concessions, or favors, or "rights" they claim. But only to a degree, because the effort, vague and indefinite itself, grasps at something equally intangible and indefinite. Labor demands something, and forthwith throws away a week's wages and gets nothing. But this groping in the dark will lead, by-and-by, to daylight. There will be eventually abroad and here and everywhere a thorough understanding and complete harmony of capital and labor. Combinations and coalitions, other than those looking to the coöperation of labor and a just division of the profits of labor, and strikes and political agitation, and attempts to regulate by law the hours of labor, will all fail to benefit the cause of labor; and the Congress now sitting in Chicago may advise and advocate what schemes it will, but events will show the justice of our conclusions. The Labor Congress declares war against capital, when its real mission in the interests of labor is one of harmony and peace.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INTEREST,

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and

425 Miles West from Omaha are Now in Operation,

And stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:—

1. A Donation of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable), amounting to..... 5,440,000 acres.
2. U. S. Six Per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to..... $6,800,000

The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is..... $6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its Charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the Bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the Bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these Bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

August 15, 1867. 8 20 tuthsst

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1tj *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

PARTIES
HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $183·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 3d series, we pay $177·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
8 15tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2md4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
OF THE
Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 STATE TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

FINANCIAL

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO. [8 1tM
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,
AT
NINETY-ONE
And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH—BOSTON VS. PHILADELPHIA.—The long-talked-of cricket match between the Boston Club, of Boston, Mass., and the Young America Club, of Germantown, commenced yesterday morning, on the grounds of the Young America, near Germantown. Several hundred spectators were present, and the game elicited considerable interest. The stumps were drawn shortly before 6 o'clock, and the first day's playing was decidedly in favor of the Young America, they having scored 132 against 65 for the Bostonians. The game will be resumed this morning. The following is the score of yesterday's playing:—

YOUNG AMERICA.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
G. Newhall, c. and b. E. Eastwood	10	not out	18
Baird, c. and b. A. Eastwood	3	b. Hammond	2
Bayard, b. A. Eastwood	0		
D. Newhall, c. E. Eastwood, b. Hammond	54	c. Lancey, b. Hammond	3
Large, c. E. Eastwood, b. Hammond	38	not out	2
G. Newhall, c. Lumb, b. A. Eastwood	4		
Sanderson, b. Hammond	1		
Gummey, b. Hammond	0		
Davis, b. Hammond	0		
Johns, s. l. Haigh	15		
Wistar, not out	0		
Byes	2		
Leg Byes	1		
Wides	4	Wide	4
Total	132		

BOSTON.

First Inning.

E. Eastwood b. C. Newhall	3
Cashman b. G. Newhall	11
Sullivan b. G. Newhall	2
A. Eastwood b. G. Newhall	4
Hammond c. D. b. C. Newhall	3
Crosland b. D. Newhall	14
Haigh c. G. b. C. Newhall	6
Lumb b. D. Newhall	6
M. Sullivan b. C. Newhall	13
Lancey, run out	2
Bates, not out	0
Byes	1
Leg byes	3
Wides	2
	63

PHILADELPHIA VERSUS NEW YORK.—The following table shows that Philadelphia is the second largest manufacturing city in the world. A comparison with the largest city on this continent shows such to be the case:—

	Philadelphia.	*New York.*
Establishments	6,298	4,375
Capital invested	$73,318,885	$61,212,757
Male hands employed	68,350	65,483
Female hands employed	30,633	24,721
Annual cost of labor	$27,369,254	$26,481,915
Silver plated ware, capital	171,300	85,000
Soap and candles, capital	676,833	606,600
Saddle and harness, capital	377,100	94,600
Cotton goods, capital	3,927,700	16,900
Carpets, capital	874,875	766,200
Cigars, capital	469,700	277,100
Calico printing, capital	864,250	None
Woollen goods, capital	1,278,300	None
Umbrellas, etc., capital	561,200	382,500
Wagons, etc., capital	764,850	217,925
Provisions, capital	1,076,000	678,000
Gas fixtures, etc., capital	975,008	235,350
Glassware, capital	615,000	5,300

WANTED IN LOUISIANA.—A warrant of arrest, issued by his Excellency Governor John W. Geary, upon a requisition from his Excellency J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana, was yesterday placed in the hands of Detective Joshua Taggart. The warrant directed the arrest of F. Lay Norton, who is charged with obtaining goods by false pretense in the State of Louisiana. Detective Taggart was not acquainted with Mr. Norton, but called at a store for the purpose of obtaining some information concerning him, and was so fortunate as to find the gentleman there. He was locked up at the Central Station, and in the afternoon his friends obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Ludlow, which is returnable on the 31st instant. Mr. Norton has been committed to jail to await the hearing of the habeas corpus writ.

WHARF EXTENSION.—The Board of Port Wardens have authorized the extension of a wharf on the Delaware river, south of Laurel street, one hundred and ninety-three feet in length, by sixty-five feet in width, and the bulkhead eighty-two by sixty-four feet; and large iron-works, which will give employment to some three hundred men, will be erected thereon.

A new wharf, two hundred and thirty-four feet long, by sixty feet wide, will be built at Plum street, and the three new ones opposite Chester.

Application is to be made for the further extension of some of the other wharves in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

NOT SAFE.—In accordance with a request of the Board of Health, the Building Inspectors have made a survey of the foundation walls of the Municipal Hospital. They report that the north and south walls of the west wing and part of other portions of the wall would have to come down. They also reported that the workmanship was very bad, the stones loose, and the mortar very poor. The building was erected about three years ago, under the superintendence of a board of commissioners, consisting of members of the Boards of Prison Inspectors, Guardians of the Poor and Health. The work of making the building safe has commenced.

NEW COURT HOUSE.—The changes in the new Court House, designed to improve its acoustic properties, and furnish greater facilities for those having occasion to transact business there, will be completed during the adjournment of the Court. How far the sounding board will overcome the most serious objection to the new room remains to be tested. During the few days it was in place this week there were no means of judging of its effects, as all the windows of the court-room were open. It is believed, however, that it will materially improve the room.

A BOLD THEFT.—Yesterday afternoon, while the family residing at No. 948 South Front street were at their dinner, a thief entered the house, and, proceeding to the third story, stole a valuable gold watch, which he pawned at a loan office at Third and South streets. Soon after, the watch was redeemed by some other person. The perpetrator of the theft appeared to know the precise location of the drawer in which the watch was deposited, as no other apartment was disturbed.

BUSINESS OF THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury, acting for the United States District Court, yesterday returned bills of indictment in the cases of Edward Brock, George W. Knight, James J. Hertford, otherwise J. Collins, James Thompson, John Hayward, John Sawyer, William Brown, Bernard Stofel, John S. Steeple, William Almayo, John Frank, John McCullum, Robert McGuire, and Edward Marlen.

IN DISTRESS.—Schooner John C. McShain, from York river, Va., for New York, with a cargo of ship timber, put into this port yesterday afternoon, in distress, from the effects of a gale encountered 21st instant, which blew away her sails. She discharged her cargo, which will be rafted to New York, and the vessel towed through the canal to her destination.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, August 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BE CHARITABLE.—Every man, woman, and child who invests a single dollar in the purchase of a share of stock being sold by the Washington Library Company for the purpose of securing a permanent endowment of the Riverside Institute, not only aids in securing a home for the thousands of orphans of our deceased soldiers and sailors, but also derives a much greater pecuniary benefit than could be obtained were this small sum expended in the ordinary way. In the first place, the purchaser of a one dollar share receives his choice from the three handsome steel-plate engravings, the first of which is entitled "My Child! My Child!" The second, "They are Saved! They are Saved!" And the third, "Old '76." Neither of these pictures can be bought at retail for one dollar. The other engravings, costing two, three, four, and five dollars, given to those who subscribe for two, three, four, and five shares of stock at one dollar per share, are equally as valuable in proportion, and can nowhere be had for the same amount that is required in order to secure them in this way. But the benefit to be derived does not end here. A grand distribution of $300,000 of presents comes off next month, when the stockholders will receive one present for each share of stock they may hold. The plan is one which should induce everybody to become charitable. All inquiries will be answered, and every satisfaction given, by application at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

COMMUNION WINE.—We have been shown specimens of sacramental or pure juice wine, prepared by Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., out of the Port Grape, which he cultivates in this country. In taste it assimilates to port, without its heating qualities, being absolutely free from spirits further than its own fermentation affords. Preference is given to it over all other wines in New York and other hospitals as a tonic, gentle stimulant, diuretic, and sudorific. Mr. Speer has been nine years experimenting in the production of this wine, and the newest wine he sells is four years old, of which our druggists have got in a supply.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITIES and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all *Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, etc.*, Dr. Jayne's Alterative is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of his complaint.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DYSENTERY.—Unlike other specifics in common use, which act as mere temporary styptics, Holloway's Pills seize on the seat of the disease and exterminate its primary cause—by invigorating the digestive organs, stimulating the liver, purging the channels, and purifying the blood, they promote a speedy restoration of health and vigor. In biliousness, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, and depression of spirits, they are equally efficacious. Sold by all druggists.

SUNSHINE AT LAST.—Persons wishing to see what bright weather will do for the community, are invited to walk up Chesnut street, as far as No. 824, under the Continental Hotel, and notice the activity in business at Charles Stokes & Co.'s celebrated Ready-made Clothing House, at that location.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

NEW CARPETS MADE UP, AND OLD CARPETS fitted and laid, Upholstering of any description done, prompt and reliable, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

NEW CARPETS MADE UP, AND OLD CARPETS fitted and laid, Upholstering of any description done, prompt and reliable, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
MCINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING—
Largest assortment.
Best Styles
Lowest Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
OAK HALL.
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
☞ Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

LOVING—MARTIN.—On the 22d instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at Nazareth Parsonage, No. 252 N. Thirteenth street, Mr. BENJAMIN F. LOVING, of Boston, Mass., to Miss MAGGIE MARTIN, of Wilmington, Del.

RUMBF—BAGOT.—On the 23d of July, by the Rev. J. Dickerson, Mr. ROBERT RUMBF to Miss RACHEL E. BAGOT, all of this city.

DIED.

ALLMENDINGER.—On the night of the 20th instant, CHARLES ALLMENDINGER, SR., in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 N. Second street, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock. ***

BALDWIN.—On the 22d instant, CHRISTOPHER, son of Jacob and Bridget Baldwin, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, back of No. 124 Catherine street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BIRELY.—On this morning, JOHN BIRELY, in the 75th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

CARR.—On the 22d instant, JOHN CARR, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Miss Annie Carr, No. 1646 Sansom street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GIBERSON.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. JOANNA, wife of Joseph Giberson, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Mann, No. 1332 Vienna street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

HELLINGS.—On the afternoon of the 21st instant, FRANK L., youngest son of Jolly L. and Mary A. Hellings, and grandson of Jonathan Williams, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2209 Ridge avenue, on Sunday morning, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at the Plymouth Baptist Church. Interment in Cold Point Cemetery, Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Pa.

HUNTER.—On the 19th instant, after a long and lingering illness, WILLIS V. B. HUNTER, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cohocksink Lodge, No. 383, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general; also the members of Ashland Lodge, No. 32, A. P. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3858 Germantown avenue, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

NOLAN.—On the 21st instant, BRIDGET, wife of Peter Nolan, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, James street, Falls of Schuylkill, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SLATER.—On Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John Slater, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her family, at Angora, West Philadelphia, on Sunday, August 25, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·19	MOON RISES	0 02
SUN SETS	6·44	HIGH WATER	8·21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 13
Union	Southampton	New York	Aug. 13
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 14
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 17
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
FOR EUROPE.			
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 24
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 24
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Aug. 24
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 31
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 31
Fulton	New York	Havre	Aug. 31
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 24
Missouri	New York	Havana	Aug. 29
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Aug. 30
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 31
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, New Orleans, via Havana, Philada. and Southern M. S. Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Ship Lizzie Moses, Cox, Antwerp, P. Wright & Sons.
Barque Orchilla, Havener, Charleston, J. E. Basley & Co.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, Newburyport, Captain.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Anna, Morrow, 15 days from Inagua, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Middletown, with stone to captain.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with palm oil to captain.
Schr M. R. Hickman, Calhoun, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, 4 days from Rappahannock, with lumber to captain.
Schr Helen, Hunter, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 2 days from St. Georges, with grain to R. M. Lea & Co.
Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed two deeply laden herm. brigs below the Ledge Light; also, three brigs, in ballast, bound up.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lydia Skolfield, Skolfield, for Philadelphia 14th inst., at Liverpool 10th.
Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia 24th inst., at Liverpool 10th.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 19th inst.
Brig N. Clifford, Littlefield, from Caibarien, at New York 22d inst.
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce, and W. H. McColley, Hubbard, hence, at Mystic 21st inst.
Schr G. Deering, Willard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 21st inst.
Schr A. Mason, Rose, from Dighton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 20th inst.
Schr G. H. Rapp, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 21st inst.
Schr B. N. Fox, Wainwright, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 21st inst., and sailed for Norfolk.
Schr George H. Bent, Smith, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Schr I. Thompson, Baker, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 21st inst., and sailed for Wareham.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.
Schr W. B. Mann, Stanford, from Lavacca, at New York yesterday.
Steamer New York, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 22d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Nantucket South Shoal Lightvessel, which parted her moorings on the 2d inst., is again placed on her station.
Boston, August 20, 1867.

THE PATENT ICE PLANE FOR DRUGgists, Bartenders, etc., enables them to quickly cool their drinks, by shaving the tumbler full of ice of snowy fineness. For sale, with a full variety of Ice Picks, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

HANDLES FOR SHOVELS, SPADES, Rakes, Forks, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Awls, Screw Drivers, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FISH KETTLES AND A GENERAL ASSORTment of other cooking vessels and hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 15sp
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

FLY } KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street,
BIG HORSE
NETS. } in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p§

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER.
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
1 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10§ EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER.
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.
CURES:
BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES,
BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH.
CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES.
And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail ......50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail $1 00
Quarts in bottle $1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions ......$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials ......$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases ......$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL—CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth.—The Great LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX will open on Thursday Evening, August 22, for a short time only. These paintings have been exhibited with signal success throughout the Eastern States and British Provinces. They are from the pencil of GEORGE WUNDERLICH, Esq. S. K. MURDOCH, Esq., delivers the descriptive Lecture, interspersed with choice readings.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts. 8 21 4t

SCOTTISH GAMES.—Ninth Annual Games of the Caledonian Club, at STRAWBERRY MANSION, MONDAY, August 26, 1867. Spirited competition in the Athletic Games of Auld Scotia. Ample dancing accommodation. The usual good order always attending the parties of the Club, makes it, for utility and enjoyment, the gathering of the season. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the gates. [11*] JOHN SHEDDEN, Chief.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY.
A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.
GLOVES.
In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
3 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.



MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 8 16§

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE BY
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12-ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12wm24t

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising;—
SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 1f

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Monday Morning,
August 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from City and Eastern manufacturers, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [8 22 3t
SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
August 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1900 cases prime Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
August 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 21 5t
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
August 29, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 23 5t
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
August 30, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on 4 months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on morning of sale. [8 24 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers
SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
Will include
THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 240 feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1516 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT, Allen's lane, Germantown.
GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street.
Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.
Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 17&24

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, RIBBONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.
On Wednesday morning.
August 28, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found full lines of new and desirable goods for the approaching season, to which the early and particular attention of the trade is invited. [8 24 3t
Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FELT HATS, MATTINGS, UMBRELLAS, RUSSIA CRASH, FANCY SOAPS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH.
On Wednesday morning.
September 4, comprising a very large assortment of new and desirable goods, worthy of special attention. Particulars in future advertisements. [8 24 9t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

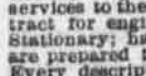
M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS (Successors to A. HOLLAND), No. 1203 MARKET Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
2 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Shall the Republican Party be Sold Out?

JUDGE LUDLOW and his partisans seem determined to forestall matters, and to occupy the field at all hazards. The old call is republished, together with a new one, and a meeting of his followers is to be held on Monday next to formally put him on the track. We have no doubt that many of the signers of that old call would now refuse to sanction the movement, and in any case would not support Judge Ludlow as against the regular nominee of the Republican party. The political situation, as it has developed itself during the last few months, and is now taking shape, proves daily the imperious necessity that rests upon all true Republicans to stand shoulder to shoulder, and so keep up the discipline and *morale* of the party. Public sentiment has changed since the call upon Judge Ludlow was first issued. Many Republicans who at that time felt disposed to support him as an independent candidate, are now satisfied that it would be altogether unwise to do so. *The bitter, unprincipled, disgraceful personal warfare which is being waged upon Judge Williams, the Republican nominee for the Supreme Bench, by the organs of the Democratic party, has forfeited all claims upon the generosity of the Republican party which Judge Ludlow or any other Democrat could have.* Forgery, fraud, inuendo, personal detraction, are the weapons which the Democrats are using to strike down one of the purest and ablest men in this State; and yet these same men turn round and ask Republicans to support an open and avowed Democrat like Judge Ludlow! We consider this whole movement, with all due respect to many estimable gentlemen who have been drawn into it, as nothing more nor less than a device of the Democratic leaders to secure the election of one of their own partisans by the aid of Republican votes. It is also calculated to assist the Democrats in their canvass for Judge Sharswood. They are trying the non-partisan dodge in his case, and the Ludlow movement is to play into their hands by strengthening that sentiment among Republicans. The whole thing is, at the bottom, a device of the enemy; and we warn the Republican masses to beware of it. We have the party strength in this city, with the right kind of a nomination, to elect a good sound Republican. Why not do it? Why *give* to the Democrats an official position of great power and influence?

Has the time for maintaining the Republican organization gone by? Look at the tremendous national contest which is looming up before us, and say if, as Republicans, we have any *right* to fritter away our strength and impair the integrity and working power of our organization? We say it, and say it emphatically, that we would rather have men who at this day can support the Democratic party *in any other official position than on the bench.* In no other place can they do the country and the cause of liberty and good government such irreparable injury.

And since Judge Ludlow is to be *forced* upon Republicans as a candidate worthy of their support, let us ask what use did he make of his official position and influence during our late great national struggle? What did he do for the Government and for the Union then? Where were his sympathies? Let our readers go back and study his record made in the Boileau case, and ask themselves if such a record is one that ought to be *indorsed* by Republicans. If Republican support is to be claimed for this man, we want it should be bestowed intelligently.

The duty of the Republican Convention which is soon to assemble is plain, and that is to give us a good, sound, able Republican candidate,—not a mere figurehead or wooden man set up to be knocked down, and to play into the hands of Judge Ludlow, but a nominee that shall *command* the respect and support of the party. Such a man can be triumphantly elected, and his nomination will add strength to the entire Republican ticket. If we are sold out in this matter by the Convention, it will cost us thousands of votes.

We are utterly and implacably opposed to this whole scheme of demoralizing the Republican organization by going to the Democracy for judicial or any other candidates. We are in the midst of a great struggle for the permanent triumph of principles which we hold to be essential to the perpetuity and well-being of the nation. It is a struggle which has cost us a vast expenditure of treasure and an appalling sacrifice of precious human life. Here is this Ludlow, and this Sharswood, both of whom are openly and bitterly opposed to us, who do not believe as we do, and who will use every particle of power and influence they may obtain in breaking down the very principles and policy which we are trying to establish. What possible claim have they upon our support? We utterly scout the idea that the one is the only man in this city fit to be put on the bench as Associate Judge, and the other the only man in the State qualified to go on the Supreme Bench. Judge Williams is every way the peer of Judge Sharswood, and we have scores of Republican lawyers in this city who are as well qualified to sit upon the bench as is Judge Ludlow. Let us have done, then, with this coquetting with the enemy. We want neither the author of the legal-tender decision on the Supreme Bench, nor the author of the Boileau decision on the bench as the Associate Judge in this city.

Our Cordial Relations With "The Sick Man of Europe."

YESTERDAY, for the first time, the diplomatic relations between the American Union and the Sublime Porte were completed, by the presentation of M. Blacque, the Turkish Envoy, to the President of the United States. As the speeches delivered on every such formal occasion are, by etiquette, prepared beforehand and read in manuscript, we must give the new Minister credit for a vein of dry humor seldom expected in an Ottoman Turk. The speech of M. Blacque was a model in its way, and its way is a remarkable one. In beginning he labors under the awkward dilemma of having to explain why, for thirty years, the courtesy shown by the United States in sending an ambassador to Constantinople had never until now been reciprocated. It would never do, of course, to confess the truth, and acknowledge that the recent accrediting of the Greek Envoy Extraordinary was the occasion of the sluggish mind of the Sultan determining to honor us with a representative; that the fear of the influence of the United States being given in favor of Cretan freedom was the primary motive for this sudden determination. So, being unable to satisfactorily explain why it is, M. Blacque contents himself by saying that:—

"The idea of being represented near the head of the American Union, and of establishing with him more direct relations, is not of recent origin in the mind of the Sultan. This idea occurred to him at the time he ascended the throne. Circumstances alone have thus far prevented him from putting it into execution, and thereby giving to a nation of whom he is equally the friend and admirer, the sincerest evidence of his sympathies."

This is certainly very gratifying, and can only be explained by the theory that the Turkish Cabinet, like other great bodies, moves slowly.

The desire, however, to conciliate the American people leads the Envoy to go yet further, and institute a comparison between Turkey and the United States. He tells us news when we find that he traces a striking resemblance. To be sure, we are a republic, with the most liberal views, enlightened policy, and democratic notions; and Turkey is an absolute despotism, contracted and intolerant in its dogmas, stagnant in progress, and intensely autocratic. We are a rising people, daily expanding. Turkey has been standing still, or rather decaying, for over four centuries. All the interests, habits, life, and morals of the two people are unlike; yet, with all these trifling differences, M. Blacque depicts points of resemblance. He says:—

"Although separated by distances which, a few years since, could scarcely be measured or overcome, our two nations have more than one cause for mutual esteem. *Both conquerors*, each has followed in its conquests the track traced for it by the manners and instincts of its epoch; one conquering by the force of arms, the other chiefly by the arts of peace. There is still one remarkable circumstance—perhaps not yet sufficiently understood in this quarter of the world, where, however, so much is known, namely—*that these two nations differ but slightly in the principles on which their social organization is based.* While, on the other hand, the extent of ocean which separates and divides them seems destined to keep them strangers to each other, on the other *the democratic affinities of their institutions tend to draw them to one another.*"

If we had any doubt before that when knowledge comes wisdom lingers, it would now be set at rest. Turkey, like the United States, a conquerer! Turkey democratic! Turkey with a similar social organization to ours! Why, we had labored under the delusion that Turkey had conquered nothing since the days of Solyman the Magnificent. We have misread history if the record of the Turkish Empire shows anything but defeat since the battle of Vienna, in 1683. Yet still, "both are conquerers!" Certainly the analogy is rather far-fetched.

We perfectly agree with M. Blacque, that "there is one remarkable circumstance not sufficiently understood in this quarter of the world," and that is that Turkey and the United States "differ but slightly in the principles on which their social organization is based." This is news; and as Mr. Seward tells M. Blacque that "he is intimately acquainted with the people of the United States," we must take it for granted that we are Turks. We are afraid M. Blacque's ideas of our morality are derived from the sensational style of literature. It is a mistake for him to suppose that the Ottoman system of conjugal relations is general, and that it prevails throughout the Union.

No, M. Blacque, we have not yet established harems, and as our principles are decidedly in favor of a single spouse, we entertain a hope that Turkey is also about to abandon polygamy. We are also rather inclined to doubt the "democratic institutions" of the Sublime Porte.

The President's reply, written by Mr. Seward, is rather too cordial for an address to the oppressor of the Cretan Christians. At the same time it contains several significant passages. He justly remarks that "we thought it unfortunate for the Turkish Government, rather than for ourselves, that it delayed so long to reciprocate our mission."

And near the conclusion of the address he gently hints to the Envoy that our sympathy is with Crete. He says:—

"It is not unknown in Turkey or elsewhere that the people of the United States freely lend their sympathies and moral support to the cause of political reformation throughout the world. Congress and the Executive, and all departments of our Government, indeed, are in harmony on this subject."

Taking it all together, we think there is a good deal of the comic in this interview. A representative of a despotism professes to represent a democracy, while our republic smiles and welcomes him, while at the same time our most heartfelt wishes tend to see the power he represents humbled and crushed by its rebel subjects. Truly, in diplomatic circles words do not convey ideas.

PUBLISH IT.—It is conceded on all hands now that some pretty energetic correspondence has passed between President Johnson and General Grant, both in regard to the suspension of Secretary Stanton and the removal of General Sheridan. We know of no documents that the people would read with greater interest than those which form this correspondence. Let us have it.

TO BE NOTED.—Parties who have invested in Government bonds, as well as all persons who are holding either national bank notes or greenbacks, would do well to keep an eye on the doctrines advanced by the Democratic party. In Ohio Vallandigham and Pendleton are openly advocating what amounts to simple repudiation. In this State the Democrats are endeavoring to put a man on the Supreme bench who has already decided that greenbacks are not *lawful money*. Business men, and all who value their own interests above the triumph of desperate and abandoned demagogues, should make a note of these facts.

Suffering in a Militia Camp in Massachusetts.

THREE THOUSAND VISITORS REMAIN ALL NIGHT IN A RAIN STORM.

BOSTON, August 23.—About three thousand visitors who went from this city to the encampment of the 1st Brigade in Hull yesterday, were obliged to spend the night in camp. A terrible storm prevailed all night, and there was much suffering among the women and children, who were without shelter. There is much indignation expressed towards the captains of the various Hull boats for refusing to make extra trips and bring the visitors to their homes last evening, and Captain Allen, of the Emeline, has been arrested, and will be brought before the Governor to explain his conduct. A large number of State constables have been on the camp grounds and seized a large quantity of liquor, and placed in limbo those engaged in selling it.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

BERKHEISER.—On the 22d instant, HANNAH B. BERKHEISER, wife of William Berkheiser, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1316 Beach street, Kensington, on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Hanover Street Burial Ground.

DAVIS.—On the 23d instant, FANNIE A., wife of John H. Davis, and daughter of William Coffin, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 2107 Chesnut street, on Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SILOAM M. E. CHURCH—CORNER-STONE LAYING.—Great gathering of the people at SILOAM CAMP MEETING HALL, OTIS Street, above Girard avenue, next TUESDAY, August 27, at 4 P. M. Singing by the Choir, and two hundred children, under the direction of Professor B. C. THOMAS. Addresses by Rev. W. S. GRAY, Rev. W. J. PAXSON, and Rev. T. A. FERNLEY, after which the audience will march to the site of the new Church, OTIS Street, above Thompson street, and the corner-stone will be laid by Rev. JOSEPH MASON, according to the ritual of the Church. Seats free. All invited. Come and see the commencement of a model M. E. Church.

Richmond Cars and Union Line run direct to and from the Hall.

M. H. SISTY, Pastor.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Divine services will take place in this church to-morrow morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. JAMES C. MOFFAT, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

REV. D. A. CUNNINGHAM, PASTOR of the SPRING GARDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of ELEVENTH and WISTAR Streets, will preach on To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, on BROAD street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, will be open for public worship To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D.

THIRD REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT.—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. GEORGE W. COX To-morrow at 10½. The Pastor, Rev. A. M. JELLY, having returned, will preach at 8 P. M. Pews free; all welcome.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. R. H. ALLEN, of this city.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. JOHN EWING, Pastor, To-morrow at 10½ and 7½.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, S. FIFTH Street, below CARPENTER.—Services by the Rev. M. GIBSON, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. All are invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Rev. Dr. LEVY will preach in this church To-morrow morning, at 10½.

REV. E. G. TAYLOR, OF CHICAGO, will preach in the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Green, To-morrow, morning and evening.

FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD. The Pastor, Rev. WM. McELWEE, at 10½ and

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. NATHANIEL McFETRIDGE, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WELSH CONGREGATIONAL —Hall, TWELFTH and FILBERT.—Services at 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut, will be opened for Divine service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. J. H. TORRENCE.

CLARET WINE.

VERY FINE

TABLE CLARET,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

ALSO, WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

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A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch

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7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 w3t*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 1m4p*

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COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

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Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
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New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
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All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
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Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 50, 85c., $1, and $1·25.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

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LINEN CAMBRICS,

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A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

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EVANS & PHIPPS,

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800,000 yards of Good Muslin, 10 cents per yard.
500,000 yards of first-rate Muslin, 12½ cents per yard.
900,000 yards of first-class 5-4 Muslin, 25 cents, 45 inches wide.

DON'T BELIEVE IT, COME AND SEE.

850 yards Calico, very pretty styles, 12½ cents.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

A large assortment at very low prices.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, from 25 cents, upwards.

Canton Flannels, Bleached and Unbleached, at good old times low prices, which will make you all rejoice.

CRY ALOUD, AND SHOUT FOR JOY,

And out of curiosity just go and view the SPOT, where you'll be sure to buy.

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Figured Piques, Percales, English Chintzes, French Lawns, Light Cassimeres, must be sold out this week regardless of cost.

GUM BLANKETS! GUM BLANKETS!

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One Low Price and Justice to all.
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HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Ladies.
Black Real Thread Ballies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 28, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, A FULL ASSORTMENT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES. [8 2 wamsmrp

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8-4 PLAIDS, FOR CLOAKING.

FANCY STYLES OF POPLINS.

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New Goods Opening Daily.

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ALPACA POPLINS, BLACK, MODE, AND BROWN, HEAVY.

NEAT FIGURED MOHAIRS, FINE, 50 CENTS.

BLUE AND WHITE AND BLACK AND WHITE PLAID CREPE POPLINS.

HEAVY SATIN STRIPED MOHAIRS, REDUCED FROM $1·25 TO 87½ CENTS.

FINE YARD-WIDE SHIRTING CHINTZES, 25, 31, AND 37½ CENTS.

STRIPED MOHAIR SHIRTING, VERY FINE, 62½ CENTS.

ALL MAKES OF SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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TWO PRIZE MEDALS!

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Call attention to their immense and well-selected stock of low grade, medium, and strictly fine

WOOLLENS.

Fall Cloths and Cassimeres.
Fall Cloths and Cassimeres.
Fall Cloths and Cassimeres.
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Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Water-Proof Cloths.
Real Water-Proofs.
For Cloaks and Dresses.

Tailors' Linings of every description, trade prices, by the yard or piece.

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Three cases slightly damaged Blankets, now selling at a bargain.

PERFECT BLANKETS.

HOTELS SUPPLIED.

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Crib and Cradle Blankets.
Colored Blankets, good variety.
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Colored Quilts.
Marseilles Quilts.

Quilts and Comfortables, single one or quantity, at the new lowest market prices. 11 2 stuthsp

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7 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ANOTHER BLOODY BRAWL.

A Man Severely Stabbed During a Bar-room Quarrel.

Almost, but not quite, a murder! The scene of the affair is a lager-beer saloon, kept by one Christian Roedell, at No. 756 S. Third street, below German, in this devoted city. The curtain rose at 8 o'clock last evening, and thereupon the following *dramatis personæ* came upon the stage:—George Dinkerloker, an unmarried youth of twenty years, and a native of Germany. He is a baker by trade, but finding the business unprofitable, or for some other reason, good and satifactory, doubtless, to himself, he deserts his regular calling, and for some time past has been attending bar at the lager-beer saloon kept by Herr Keisel, on Fifth street, below Bedford. Bearing him company comes John Hoffman and his son Henry. The latter has reached his eighteenth year only, but has already served an apprenticeship in, and graduated with high distinction from, the House of Refuge. These three are accompanied by sundry frequenters of the place, and the whole party seat themselves about a table, and call lustily for beer.

Beer responds and disappears, and under its soothing influence, repeated several times, for the sake of insuring a full measure of calmness, a pack of cards is procured, and for nearly two hours the time glides smoothly on. At about a quarter before ten, however, a momentous question is presented to the assembled "jolly fellows." They have warmed and soothed and calmed themselves with beer from the generous store of Herr Roedell, and somebody must erase the score. Hoffman the younger and Dinkerloker discuss the matter, but they become excited, the soothing effect of the beer is counteracted by the fervor of passion, and presently young Hoffman gives his antagonist the lie. Dinkerloker has not been tutored in the House of Refuge, yet he is "up" in the ways of the world. Therefore he displays no mock humility by pocketing the insult and paying the score, but, like a true man, at once hurls back the lie, and dares the other to repeat his assertion. Young Hoffman is brave, and responds by again asserting that Dinkerloker is a liar. Then, the bystanders allege, Dinkerloker drops the combat of words, and gives his antagonist a light blow in the face.

At this point, Hoffman the younger springs from his chair, informs the party that he has a knife, and asserts roundly that he intends to make use of it. Hoffman's valor is of the substantial kind, and he forthwith whips out the murderous weapon; makes a furious lunge at Dinkerloker, who endeavors to parry the blow; strikes his antagonist fair and square in the face, cutting through his cheek, and leaving a fearful gash, two inches or more in length; through which his jaw and tongue are visible, makes another and another lunge at his victim, each time leaving the mark of his weapon upon the head and face of the latter.

At this stage Hoffman the elder interferes and attempts to drag his son away from his murderous work. But the infuriated boy turns his hand upon his father, and leaves the mark of his knife in two places on his left leg, one of these wounds being four inches in length, and the other about an inch, the latter severing a tendon of the knee joint. Having beaten his father off, young Hoffman again turns his attention to Dinkerloker, whom he hacks about the arms and legs, inflicting upon the left of those members three glaring gashes.

Then Mrs. Roedell, the wife of the saloon keeper, rushes between the combatants; but encounters the fate of all peacemakers, and retires unsuccessful, but with three several cuts about her arms. Now Dinkerloker begins to show signs of waning strength; he has bled profusely, the floor, walls, and furniture of the saloon being crimsoned with his blood, and as he is about to fall, Mr. Roedell takes him in his arms, drags him away from the bloodthirsty boy who has just been turned loose from the House of Refuge, and finally has him removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. None of Dinkerlofer's wounds are dangerous, and therefore his recovery is quite certain.

Young Hoffman, having almost demolished his antagonist, coolly walks out of the blood-stained apartment and lingers a while in front. But Officer McAfee, of the Second District Police, arrives on the ground just then, and seeing the murderous assailant standing in front of the saloon, approaches him, perhaps with sinister intent. Young Hoffman, however, tarries no longer, and through the streets and around the corners he speeds, followed closely by the officer of the law. He is at last overtaken in an alley on Passyunk road, below German street, and without a show of resistance is conducted to close quarters in the Station House. The blood-stained weapon, a small, sharp, pocket knife, is found secreted in the lining of his coat. His father, although he endeavored to stay the murderous hand of the boy, is likewise locked up, to await developments.

The Scottish Tournament Next Monday.—The ninth annual games of the Caledonian Club will be celebrated at that fine rural resort, Strawberry Mansion, on Ridge avenue, on Monday next. These games have never failed to draw out a large concourse of interested spectators, the majority of whom no doubt are delighted with anything that savors of Scottish origin. The programme is varied, and will afford an exceedingly risible performance. The sports of the day will commence with an old-fashioned Scotch Reel, after which the circle will be cleared and the games commence precisely at 9 o'clock.

Programme.—1. Quoits, twenty-one yards (played outside the circle); 2. Putting the Stone; 3. Running Jump; 4. Throwing the Hammer; 5. Running High Leap; 6. Boys' Race, once round, under 12; 7. Running Hop, Step, and Jump; 8. Short Race; 9. Tossing the Caber; 10. Wheelbarrow Race; 11. Highland Fling; 12. Vaulting with the Pole; 13. Hurdle Race, three times round; 14. Hurdle Race, boys under 16; 15. Standing Jump; 16. Sack Race over Hurdles; 17. Standing High Leap; 18. Sack Race; 19. Hitch and Kick; 20. Long Race, three times round; 21. Three-Legged Race, twice round.

Religious Intelligence.—The city churches are beginning to assume a more lively appearance. Vacant pews are again tenanted by old and familiar faces, and pastors are returning from their summer rambles.

At the Tabernacle Baptist Church, West Chesnut street, Rev. G. A. Pelzt will occupy the pulpit to-morrow, both morning and evening, after an absence of four or five weeks.

Rev. Nathaniel McFetridge, a graduate of Allegheny College, will preach to-morrow, at both morning and afternoon service, in the Westminster Church, Broad street, below Fitzwater.

There will be a large gathering of people at 4 o'clock P. M., August 27th, inst., at the Siloam Camp-meeting Hall, Otis street, above Girard avenue, where, after some interesting ceremonies, they will march in procession to the site of the new church, on Otis street, above Thompson, when the corner-stone will be laid, Rev. Joseph Mason officiating.

Brevities.—How pleasant! the forboding clouds have melted away into pleasant sunshine.——Ho! for the Scottish Games and Highland sports! The Caledonian Club of Philadelphia hold their annual tournament on Monday next at Strawberry Mansion, Ridge road.——The Republicans of the Tenth Ward will assemble this evening at the Grey Reserves Armory, for the purpose of securing the election of Joshua Spering to Select Council.——John Phister, a boy, fell through a hatch last evening, on Peach street, and was seriously injured.——Seven street-walkers were picked up last night by the police in the Fifth District.——An unknown man was drowned this morning in a bathing tub on Smith's Island.

Alleged Horse-Thief.—Sergeant Krout arrested this morning, at 4 o'clock, at Fourth and Chippewa streets, Francis Coyle, upon the charge of receiving stolen goods. On the 28th of July last a horse and wagon was taken from the stable of Mr. Zachariah Leidy, at White Hall Station, and driven into the city. To escape discovery the wagon was taken apart, and stowed, as is alleged, in the kitchen of Coyle's house. During this last visitation by the officers a blanket and other etceteras belonging to the rig were found, but no trace of the wagon or horse. These, however, were recovered in New Jersey. Alderman Beitler committed Coyle in default of $2000 bail.

Disorderly.—Michael Kane and William Thompson, after imbibing largely with the genial proprietor of a beer saloon, in Shippen street, grew wrothy, and assaulted their quondam friend. The tumblers arched through the air and smashed against the wall with wondrous regularity, until the arrival of policemen put a stop to the sport. Alderman Tittermary committed the individuals to prison.

A Little Girl named Mary Wallace, aged ten years, said to be without home or friends, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday to escape the hardened life of a criminal.

Hearings at the Central Station.—Before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock to-day, Mary Murray, a flag maker, residing in Piney Hollow, New Jersey, was charged with the larceny of a ring and breastpin, belonging to Mrs. Sallie Wilson, residing at No. 302 New Market street, with whom she boarded. The defendant was held in $600 bail for her appearance at court.

James Dennis had a further hearing, charged with burglariously entering the house of William Hannegan, in the lower portion of the city, holding a pistol to the occupant's head, and threatening to blow out his brains if he made an entery. Dennis was held in $5000 bail to answer at Court.

A Stir in the Tenth Ward.—On Monday next we shall publish in The Evening Telegraph a card from five hundred of the prominent citizens of the Tenth Ward, endorsing Mr. A. H. Franciscus as their candidate for Select Councilman. In the list we observe the names of many respectable and honorable merchants and business men, who have the interest of the Ward at heart, and we have no doubt that this compliment to Mr. Franciscus will be duly appreciated by him. We are glad to learn that a meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward is called for Monday evening, at the hall of the "Grey Reserves," on Broad street, below Race, for the purpose of taking this vital matter into consideration.

Reckless Driving, although so dangerous, is a favorite sport. About half-past 7 o'clock this morning, a man ran into an old lady who was crossing Second street, at the corner of Market, and knocked her down. The shaft struck her on one side of the neck, inflicting a very painful injury. For some time she could not be removed from the sidewalk, where her bewildered and weeping children were gathered about her; but after a time she was placed upon a settee, and taken to her home in the neighborhood.

A Disadvantage sometimes results from having the same name with several other people. In our issue of yesterday we noticed the finding of a couple of colored waifs on the steps of Mr. William M. Stewart's residence, at No. 134 Richmond street. We had in mind another of that name, and were led astray by the Directory. But when people indulge in the use of names which are also used by other people, mistakes will occur.

Grand Moonlight Excursion to Atlantic City.—Mr. D. H. Mundy's great moonlight excursion to the seashore takes place this evening. The last boat leaves Vine street wharf at eight o'clock this (Saturday) evening. The excursionists will have several hours' bathing at the seaside, with music and other delightful accompaniments. The train will return to the city on Monday morning at six o'clock. This will be a splendid affair.

A Female Book-Thief. — Ann Donahue stepped into an establishment at the corner of Columbia avenue and Front street, and stole a number of blank books. With these she escaped safely, and wending her way to Germantown road and Master street, was detected stealing an album from the front room of a house. Alderman Shoemaker held her in $500 bail to answer.

Drowning Cases.—Charles Heck, aged 40, and residing at No. 309 Green street, was drowned last night at Coates street wharf.

The unknown white man found drowned this morning in a bathing tub on Smith's Island, is five feet eight inches in height, has brown hair, dressed in a black coat and blue army pants, long boots, and cloth cap. His age is about 25.

Continuous Trouble.—The Brophy shooting case bids fair to place all the members of the two households in duress. Resulting from that affair, a quarrel yesterday ensued between James, Michael, and his wife Mary, and Mrs. Brophy the elder. The children, it is said, grievously assaulted the old lady, and were arrested, and held by Alderman Senix in $600 bail each to answer.

A Ferocious Onslaught.—Michael Gallagher was arrested at South and Charles streets for disorderly conduct. When taken to the Second District Station he turned upon the officer, and attacked him with a villainous looking dirk. He only ceased his onslaught when repeated cudgellings had laid him low. Alderman Tittermary committed him to prison.

Theft of $15·50.—Officer McCabe arrested Barney Shannon, on a warrant, for the alleged theft of $15·50 from a smaller boy named McGee. Shannon is alleged to be a hard character, and a member of that noted organization known as the Schuylkill Rangers. Alderman Allen committed him.

Not Honest.—Joseph Hobson, alias Thornley, was taken in custody at Frankford road and Richmond street, for stealing a suit of clothes from his brother, pawning them, and then selling the pawnbroker's ticket. Alderman Shoemaker held him in $500 bail to answer.

The Sængerfest—What it Cost.—At the meeting of the General Committee of the Tenth Sængerfest, on Thursday afternoon, a financial report was offered, as follows:—Total receipts, $22,230·84; total expenses, $21,020·25; leaving a balance to be disbursed between the various societies of this city of $1210·59.

Cruelly Beating a Mule.—Martin Mulinhill was arrested at Ninth and Callowhill streets for unmercifully beating a mule over the head with the butt end of a whip. Alderman Massey held him in $500 bail to answer. Served him right.

Would Take Something.—John Hoy, a boy of thirsty propensities, was yesterday arrested at Front and South streets for the alleged theft of a number of bottles of mineral water from a wagon. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

Obituary.—Mr. William Leighton, of this city, steward of the schooner Tecumseh, Captain Hall, died on the 14th instant at Kennebunkport, Georgia, and was buried at Jeferson.

Put to a Wrong Use.—William Anderson, a black boy, was committed by Alderman Tittermary, for assaulting a crowd of smaller boys at Sixth and South streets, with a base-ball club.

City Treasurer.—Among the candidates for the Republican nomination for City Treasurer, none stand higher than D. P. Southworth, Esq., of the Twenty-seventh Ward, late Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Fourth Collection District, from which position he was removed by "His Accidency," because he was not willing to be a subservient tool, and support Andrew Johnson's destructive policy. While Assessor, Mr. Southworth established the reputation of being one of the most intelligent and capable officers in the United States, and was intrusted with many arduous and responsible duties outside of his routine by the former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Hon. William Orton. Mr. Southworth is a gentleman of affable manners, a superior accountant, and is eminently qualified for the position he is seeking. He has administrative abilities of a high order, sustains an irreproachable private character, and, if elected, will make one of the most popular and efficient officers who have ever filled that position.

Linen Dusters.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market Street, Philadelphia.

And No. 600 Broadway, New York.

☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

☞ *Huge Assortment of Clothing.*
☞ *Huge Assortment of Clothing.*
☞ *Huge Assortment of Clothing.*
☞ *Huge Assortment of Clothing.*
Always the Cheapest Prices. ☜
Always the Cheapest Prices. ☜
Always the Cheapest Prices. ☜
Always the Cheapest Prices. ☜

Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

☞ Note.—*Great Bargains in Summer and Fall Goods.*

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2½

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley

THIRD EDITION

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

No Trains Allowed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Cairo, Ill., August 24.—The strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad continues, and no trains are allowed to run either way. Some engineers were sent down from the Illinois Central road, but the strikers would not let them work. No violent or riotous proceedings have occurred.

The Indians Whipped.

St. Louis, August 24.—Omaha despatches state that information has been received that General Cook, about four weeks ago, came upon a camp of Indians in the Puebla mountains, and surrounded and killed nearly all of them. Subsequently, another camp, about eight miles from Fort Warren, was found and served in the same manner. Fifty Indians were killed altogether. The Boyce Indians, from the Warm Springs, under Captain Darragh, did the fighting, backed by United States troops. Cook traversed the Smoky Hill route without molestation.

The Union Pacific Railroad (Omaha Branch) is completed for 540 miles.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 24.—Cotton quiet. Flour dull, and declined 10@20c. Sales of 5500 barrels; State, $7·20@11·50; Ohio, $7·75@11·75; Western, $7·20@13·25; Southern, $9·75@14; California, $13@14·25. Wheat dull and 1@2c. lower; amber Southern, $2·35@2·37½. Corn dull and lower. Sales of 45,000 bushels. Mixed Western, $1·10@1·12 Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $23·50@23·55. Whisky quiet.

New York, August 24.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 47½; Erie, 70; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104¾; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 105¾; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 102¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109⅛; do. 1865, 110¾; new issue, 108¼; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 107⅞. Money, 5 per cent. Exchange steady. Gold, 140⅝.

The Great Fire at Plattsburg, N. Y.

LOSS ON BUILDINGS FROM ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TO TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—IMMENSE LOSSES ON GOODS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The Plattsburg *Sentinel* of Thursday contains an account of the great fire at Plattsburg on Tuesday last. That enterprising village has received a severe blow. A large district of the town, composing some of its best business portions, was completely swept by the conflagration. The fire department worked with energy, but was unequal to the emergency. It is probable that a single steam fire engine would have arrested the flames at the locality in which the fire originated. We copy from the *Sentinel*:—

On Tuesday night, a little before 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the sheds attached to the Presbyterian Church. Before efficient aid could be obtained, the Church itself was wrapped in flames, and the fire spread rapidly north, east, and west. The fire company did all that was in their power, but it was impossible to guard three or four avenues to its advance. The result is a most disastrous conflagration. Every building between the alley and Brinkhoof street, all north of the alley to those fronting on Court street, all on the east side of Margaret street, from Bridge street to Wing's new store, and all on the south side of Bridge street from Margaret to the main building of the Gregory wooden factory, is destroyed.

The Presbyterian church was totally destroyed, with most of its valuable furniture and communion set.

After giving a list of the sufferers, numbering fifty-five names, the *Sentinel* continues:—

We do not pretend to perfect accuracy in the foregoing. We could not go into the figures of losses and amount of insurance in the time remaining before going to press. The loss is estimated variously from $175,000 to $150,000. The loss of goods and personal property must be as much more.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the fire company. Two companies of the Forty-second came to our assistance from the barracks, and with their practical hands did most excellent service.

The piles of goods on the square and along the streets a little remote from the fire were truly astonishing. Some were stolen and some badly damaged.

The National Labor Congress.

Chicago, August 23.—The Labor Congress to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, C. C. Whaley, of Washington, D. C.; First Vice-President, C. W. Gibson; Second Vice-President, C. H. Lucker; Secretary, O. J. Swegles; Treasurer, John Hinchcliff; Delegate to Europe, Richard Trovellick, of Detroit.

A resolution was adopted in favor of Trades' Unions supplying members with the necessaries of life in order to cut out the middle-men. A resolution endorsing Congress on the tariff question was tabled.

A resolution was also adopted ordering that the President of the Congress by the 1st of November shall transmit to the corresponding representatives of each State, who shall transmit to the several Trades' Unions, a series of blanks on which shall be printed two questions:—First, whether they think it advisable to nominate a Presidential ticket? and second, if so, who? These blanks are to be returned to the President, and he shall report the result by the 1st of March. The majority report will decide whether it is best to form a political party.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS.

CHINCHILLA, ESQUIMAUX, AND DUFFLE BEAVERS, CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

All of which we offer to the Trade at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

PANTALOON STUFFS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF BLACK FRENCH CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS; NEW STYLES OF FANCY CASSIMERES; MIXED DOESKINS, ALL SHADES, WITH A VARIETY OF GOODS ADAPTED TO BOYS' WEAR. 8 24 s

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

52 PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC

(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any Cause Whatever

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY

SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE
FEVERS,
OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA.

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit.

L

REMEMBER

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]

Philadelphia, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.

Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;

Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

No. 631 ARCH Street

PHILADELPHIA PA.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 717 wsm3m

FOURTH EDITION

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioners Visit to Washington

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, August 24.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Taylor, returned to Washington this morning on strictly private business, intending to rejoin the Indian Commissioners in a few day.

The Commissioners had gone up the Missouri river to obtain information from persons familiar with the country north of Nebraska, in order to select the most suitable territory for a general Northern Indian Reservation. Mr. Taylor reports that agents have been sent out to notify both the hostile and the peaceful Indians of the desire of the Commissioners to meet them in council at Caramie, between the 13th and 16th of September, with a view to reconcile and harmonize all differences, and to produce a distinct and proper understanding of the rights and interest of all parties.

If the Commissioners cannot fully consummate their object, they will endeavor to separate the peaceful from the hostile Indians, and to place the former on reservations under Government care, and the encouragement in everything which will contribute to their physical comfort and moral improvement.

The Commissioners proceed in their work on the principle that peace among all the Indian tribes is essential to the increase of the population of the country and the development of our great mineral and agricultural interests, and the safety of the lines of travel, and that hostilities with even one tribe seriously embarrasses this desired result, to say nothing of the millions of money spent and the lives lost in continued warfare.

The Commissioners are represented to be a unit in the belief that their efforts to secure a general peace will be successful. General Sherman is not so hopeful as they are, but is doing all in his power to assist them in the accomplishment of their purposes.

Arrival of Steamers.

Quebec, August 24.—The steamer St. Andrew, from Glasgow, with one hundred and seventy passengers, arrived here this morning.

New York, August 24.—The steamship Hibernia has arrived here from Glasgow.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

New York, August 24.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111⅛@111⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113½.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@109⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108⅛@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108⅛@108½.
United States 10-40s, 102⅞@103.
August 7·30s, 107⅛@107¼.
June and July 7·30s, 107⅛@107¼.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73⅝.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, August 24.—Rio Coffee dull and nominal at 11@12½c. for fair to prime cargoes. Cotton dull and nominal at 28c. for middling. Flour—Sales of Howard Street extra at $10·37; City Mills super, $9·25. Wheat 5c. lower; choice Maryland and Virginia red, $2·50; fair to prime do., $2·35@2·45; white unchanged. Corn dull and lower for white; fair to prime $1·08@1·09; yellow, $1·16. Oats lower; sales at 50@59c., the latter for strictly prime. Rye irregular; sales at $1·50@1·75; inferior as low as $1·40. Provisions quiet and steady at previous quotations for all kinds. Sugar steady and quiet at 11¾@11¾c. for fair to good refining. Whisky nominal, and no sales.

OBITUARY.

Jeremiah Day.

Jeremiah Day, D. D., LL. D., ex-President of Yale College, died in New Haven, Conn., on the night of the 22d inst., in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was born in New Preston, Conn., August 3, 1773, and was educated at Yale College, where he graduated with high honor in 1795. On Dr. Dwight's accession to the Presidency of Yale, Mr. Day was invited to take his place as head master of Greenfield School. This office he accepted and held for one year, when he was elected to a tutorship in Williams College, whence he was promoted in 1798 to a similar position in Yale. In 1801 he was elected to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the latter institution, though in consequence of the feeble state of his health he was unable to enter on the discharge of his duties till 1803, in the summer of which year he was formally inaugurated, and at the same time ordained a minister of the Gospel. In 1817, he received the degree of LL. D. from Middlebury College, and soon after, on the death of Dr. Dwight, he was appointed to the Presidential chair of Yale College, which he continued to occupy till 1846, when ill-health compelled him to resign it. After retiring from the Presidency of his alma mater, Dr. Day fixed his residence in New Haven, and devoted the residue of his life to the composition and revision of various scientific works, the principal of which are his Treatise on Algebra, his Treatise on the "Mensuration of Superfices and Solids," and Treatises on "Plane Geometry," and on "Navigation and Surveying," all works of sterling merit that have passed through several editions, and become class books in the colleges and seminaries of the land. Dr. Day was highly distinguished as a mathematician, and as a close and vigorous thinker. As a teacher, his learning, talents, sound judgment, and great kindness of heart won him the respect and love of his pupils, while as a citizen and man he was esteemed and venerated by all who had the good fortune to know him. His funeral will take place on Monday.

COLOMBIA.

The Late Civil War—Trouble of the Foreign Residents in Baranquilla.

Private letters have been received in this city from Baranquilla, United States of Colombia, which state that during the late civil war the foreign merchants of that place were exposed to considerable annoyance. On the 8th of July the Santa Marta Government "pressed" from the merchants of Baranquilla, without regard to nationality, $40,000. The Mosquera Government disabled all the steamers lying in Baranquilla on the 11th ult., by removing essential parts of their machinery; but the merchants having remonstrated, and entered claims for damages, the machinery was returned the next day. General Mendoza threatened to cut the throat of any one who interfered with his proceedings.

The suffering among the poorer class of people was very great, they being forced to serve the Government without pay, while their families were starving. On the 16th of July General Mendoza stated that his soldiers were wholly without supplies, and that he should be obliged to turn them loose upon the town unless he received aid. A meeting of the foreign residents was held, and $1000 raised and sent to feed the soldiers, in order to protect themselves. On the evening of the 16th there was quite a stir in the streets, caused by a party attempting to murder Prado, who, however, succeeded in escaping, after several shots were fired. July 22, at 3 P. M., news was received from Santa Marta that the troubles were over if General Lopez would acknowledge the present Congress and their President, General Santos Acosta (as it was reported the day before he had done). Fighting was, however, still going on at Rio Hache, where nearly every house had been destroyed by General Herrera. General Torreas was fighting for the Santa Marta party at Rio Hache, and had lost two hundred men in one action. Many innocent persons had been shot in their houses. The steamer Columbia had been sent to Rio Hache to put a stop to the fighting.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE

THE YORK RACES.

The Winning Horses Yesterday.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

What Napoleon and Francis Joseph Desire.

MAXIMILIAN'S BODY TO BE DEMANDED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, August 24.—The United States Steamer Minnesota has gone to Cherbourg.

The English competitors in the recent trials of safes at Paris deny that the Herring Safe was successful, and openly charge that the decision to that effect was brought about by bribery and corruption. They will immediately ask for a new trial.

London, August 24.—At the York races yesterday, the first race was for the biennial stake, and was won by the Duke of Beaufort's Van Braun, Roquefort 2d, and Rabbit Trap 3d. The next race was for the Ebor Handicap, and was won by Mackensee's Mrndrake, beating Jossering and Gomera.

In the first race to-day, for the York stake, the Duke of Beaufort's Vauban was beaten easily by Mr. Pearson's Achievement. The nursery stake was won by Mr. Saxon's Vortigern. Mr. Healy's Strathconan won the cup. The weather was beautiful, the racing spirited, and the attendance large and fasionable.

London, August 24.—The Salzburg Conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It is rumored to-day that an explicit understanding was arrived at between their Imperial Majesties Napoleon and Francis Joseph, not only in regard to the formation of a Southern German Confederation, but also to resist any intervention in the Eastern question. It was also agreed that the States forming South Germany should remain in the Zollverein as long as Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague.

In regard to the Schleswig question, it was proposed that his Majesty Francis Joseph should interpose his good offices, and that, on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demands.

The Mexican question also came up for consideration. The body of Maximilian is to be demanded from the Mexicans by France and Austria, and the citizens of both empires in Mexico are to be protected at all hazards.

☞ BUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD. To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening. The public are invited.

☞ TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the Rules of the Republican Party, the registered Republican citizens of each Ward shall meet in their respective Divisions on TUESDAY, August 27, 1867, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect one delegate from each Division to a City Convention; one Delegate from each Division to a Representative Convention; one Delegate from each Division to a Judicial Convention; two persons from each Division to a Ward Committee of Superintendence; two Delegates from each Division to a Ward Convention, except that the Twenty-third Ward may elect three Delegates from each Division to the Ward Convention; and in the Third Senatorial District one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention.

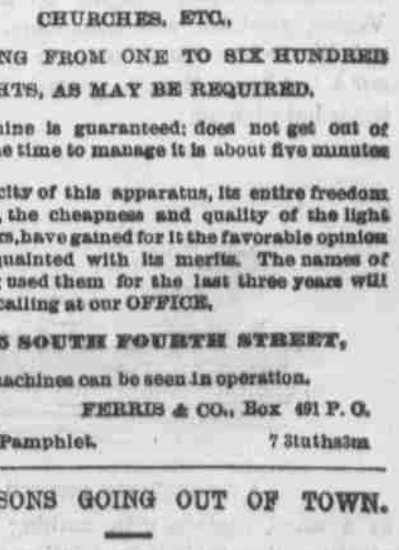
By order of the Republican City Executive Com.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

John L. Hill, } Secretaries.
Joseph S. Allen, }

N. B. The City Convention to meet at Horticultural Hall, BROAD Street, above Spruce. 8 24 3t
August 24, 1867.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY:



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3thstu3m

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,

NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET

And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc. etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6tf



NUMBER CXXXIV.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

August.

Monday, 19.—"Athletics" play a match of Base Ball with the "Mutuals." An Athletic man at the bat hit one of their Mutual friends with the ball, and knocked him into a batter.

Tuesday, 20.—Jupiter Pluvius continues his *reign*. The country, after having blessings showered upon it, has had the blessings withdrawn, but the showers continue.

Wednesday, 21.—Andy goes to Baltimore to the German Shooting Festival. He tries his hand at the "bull's eye," and *misses his mark*. Not being the first time he has done that, but little notice was taken of it.

Thursday, 22. — Ex-President Buchanan leaves Cape May for home. After spending some time among the *swells* at that famed watering-place, he, disgusted, returns to the country to see his cornfields wave.

Friday, 23.—The spectacular burlesque of "The Forty Thieves" is brought out at the National Theatre, at Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury objects, saying that he has the exclusive right to that play in that city.

Saturday, 24.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. First day of sunshine this month. The Editor takes advantage of the brightness of everything around him, and tries to shine himself—with a shoebrush.

FROM A WATERING PLACE.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 20.

Mr. Series Editor:—It is a very fortunate circumstance that Niagara is provided with such a volume of water, since otherwise it would be quite impossible



FOR TRAVELLERS

to clear themselves of the dirt, dust, ashes, coal, and cinders which accumulate on their faces during the trip. On the whole line of travel there is but one comfort—that is the sleeping-car. "Blessed be the man who first invented sleep," says Sancho Panza; let me put in a special plea importuning a corresponding benizon on him whose fertile brain conceived the sleeping-car. I know perfectly well that I am butting against a popular prejudice in this matter. There are many who do consider the sleeping-car a delusion and a snare, a weak invention of the enemy, protesting that sleeping cars are designed for anything else in the world but to sleep in. Not so; true, a man will perhaps sleep better in his own spring-bed, but everything in this world exists simply by comparison. The man who can turn back memory's page to the ante-sleeping-car days, and gloat with diabolical delight over the night when weary travellers sat in a sort of vague spoon fashion the dark hours through, butting their heads together like awkward opposites in the "Lancers," that man, I say, either possesses an ill-regulated mind or a disordered stomach. Railroad travel, at its best estate, is far from pleasant, and I always choose lines of water travel when available. On the trip that has just culminated, it annoyed me to discover that all the while we were running parallel to a canal, and that the same trip could have been accomplished with less haste, if not more speed. Of course, there is a popular prejudice against canal-boats, but why? They are quite as sure as slow, and I never heard of one running off the track, or "turning turtle" down a steep embankment. Nor do they burst their boilers, or do any such irregular actions. Verily, the tow-path is a peaceful path, and the tow-lines fall in pleasant places. The canal has likewise given nomenclature to many of the villages along the railroad. There is a Brockport, and a Lockport, and a Middleport, and several other *ports*, which a canal-boat could make in case of a storm. And it is a positive luxury to contemplate the *dolce far niente* air of life in the canal, bringing up memories o Venice, gondolas, and gondoliers. I should not like to be a canal-boat, nor a canal-cook, nor a tow-horse, though possessed of a tow-head; but give me



A COMFORTABLE POSITION

as a canal captain, with nothing to do, and plenty of time to do it in, a full crew, a speaking trumpet, and a regular salary, and I have no hesitation in saying that my measure of earthly bliss would be filled.

Arrived at Rochester, a change of cars is announced. You heave a grim and grimy sigh, and wish it was a change of linen. Your nostrils and ears have become the mouths of miniature coal mines; your hair, filled with ashes, is hot and dry, and dusty to the touch; altogether, you feel as if you had been dragged the distance by the heels and beaten with a soot-bag. The question is, why *do* they stop here when going on is just as easy as whistling? The depot is close and crowded, and in comes a train from Elmira, full of Philadelphians, and doubling the dirt and discomfort. For nearly half-an-hour you sit in the smoke with placards of "No Smoking" meeting your eyes, while the smoke itself fills them at every turn. Why this delay no one knows. They made it when they built the road, and have not had time to change it.

At Suspension Bridge another *wait*—a heavy one, too—comes in. You are only two miles from your destination, and have been counting the minutes on your watch dial with impatience. Here



THE AMERICAN FALLS

come in sight with all their grandeur. Bound for Niagara Falls, staggering under a burden of enveloping nastiness, you are anxious to get anywhere. Any falls would answer, you fancy, so you could but stand under them, with plenty of soap and towels. You have no ambition to stop at Suspension Bridge—no intention of permanently settling there—the *suspense* of the Suspension becomes dreadful, yet active operations are suspended there for awhile, in more senses than one, and the cars attached to our train containing the infatuated mortals bound further West are detached and put on their proper track.

A few minutes after you leave the Bridge you come within view of the famous Falls. There is nothing to be seen but a body of water tumbling over some ragged-looking rocks, a cloud of spray arising, and you think to yourself you have come to see a tempest in a teapot. Your anticipations are dashed with disappointment, and forcibly so if you have come here with Hamilton's pictures in your mind; and you feel inclined to sue Niagara for a breach of promise. You take a mortal dislike to Father Hennepin, and rather regret that his fame was not committed to the hands of some bungling printer, who would have handed him down as Henpecked, or Terrapin, to the remotest generation. But the next day you visit the Cave of the Winds, and then—— But let me not anticipate. Standing here in the streets of a primitive looking little village, the roar of the Falls in your ear, you say to yourself that its magnificence and all that is in your eye. On every side of you hang those Indian bows and errors manufactured by machinery in an industrious Massachusetts village.



THE INDIAN PRINCESSES,

of whom Cooper wrote so much about, offer to sell you canes and other valuables, and you begin to think you are in the Land of Indian Cane-an! The same ridiculous reticules and impossible slippers confront you. You are besought to buy vases and crosses and cups cut from "Table Rock," and *do* buy them, though knowing in your soul that they are wrought from a peculiarly soft marble found in Vermont. "Finely chiselled!" remarks the seller, as he packs up a bow-legged Venus and a weak-jointed Hercules to your address; and indeed, after you pay your money, it occurs to you that you have been! The stores have inaugurated a pretty waiter girl system. Their faces, seen at the counter, entice the bachelor to enter; he has no intention of buying; simply wishes to look around and make up his mind what would be most pleasing to the "little ones at home," as he expresses it. In the window of one store are displayed a stuffed Toucan and a Bird of Paradise—emblems of life at Niagara—a *monstrous bill* and a *highly colored tale*—meet in apposition. Birds, indeed, seem the rage, for there are humming birds, Canary birds, and nearly all other birds that flesh is air to; and like the visitors here, *they are well stuffed!*

The Falls are well attended this season, though there are not many distinguished guests sojourning here, if I except your present Correspondent, who can be seen leaning over "Goat Island Bridge" at most hours of the day, wishing to give the impression to the visitors that he is contemplating suicide. This, of course, brings the interesting and romantic young ladies around me all the time. I shall stay here as long as the rush continues, and with the first ebb of fashion I, of course, must leave. Yours,

ADOLPHUS AGUEBOIS.

WANTED—A man competent to rub marble on a wheel. No. — Coates street.

We should think this want could be speedily supplied. It seems to us it would not require any great talent to rub a piece of marble on a wheel, that is, if the marble wasn't too heavy and you could find a wheel to rub it on.

WANTED—10 girls to sew on coats, apply No. — N. Sixth street.

This want appears in a morning paper. What class of persons, we should like to know, want to have their coats sewed on this kind of weather? Not us.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Obvious reasons why Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are becoming so universally popular.

First. They are the "Perfection of Mechanism," and are so regarded by eminent engineers, machinists, and scientific men everywhere, because of their superior finish and elegance of construction.

Each machine is as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines have rapidly taken a foremost place among the well-known machines of the day.

Secondly. Because they are adapted to the greatest range of work, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.

These machines are fully competent where others are found wanting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are highly recommended by all who use them.

Thirdly. Because they make the patent "twisted loop-stitch," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated Sewing Machines are regarded very superior for family use.

Fourthly. Because they are "gloriously simple," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

These machines are kept in order free of charge.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines are acknowledged the best for manufacturing purposes.

Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

Willcox & Gibbs' Machines never drop stitches.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' invaluable Sewing Machines are cheerfully recommended by all physicians.

Sixthly. Because they are entirely noiseless, and are operated with perfect ease. "They can safely be used in a sick room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than ever, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction, and but little practice, to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' most excellent Sewing Machines are gaining popularity every day.

Ninthly. Because they cannot be turned the wrong way, and may be started with the foot, while both hands are otherwise employed in holding or arranging the work.

This patent (noiseless) "break," or "stop," is of incalculable value to beginners.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' noiseless Family Sewing Machines gain friends continually, but never lose them.

Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to the most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendations.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

No. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 8 12 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 15 smh[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

GOLD JEWELRY, AND

SOLID SILVER-WARE.

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HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

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AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22. S. FIFTH Street.*

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 8]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
No. 422 VINE Street.
6 5

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
98,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,000 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks,
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,580 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,
575 coal oil burners,
4060 tin cups,
2500 lbs. iron wire,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,
846 lbs. sole leather,
2483 lbs. oakum,
177 lbs. Mica,
216 lbs. packing hemp,
271 spools W. and B. thread,
8100 ft. coil chain,
90 coal oil lamps,
5,000 table legs,
17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
110 wagon saddletrees,
210 wrenches, Government pattern,
9 gang saws,
244 yds. paper muslin,
1,382 ft. linen hose,
200 ft. gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,
100 lbs. calomel,
100 lbs. sugar lead,
646 lbs. sulphur,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,
39 lbs. iodide potassa,
300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. alum,
362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
56 lbs. cream tartar,
447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
THREE MODERN DWELLINGS, CARPENTER SHOP, and BUILDING LOTS, HERMAN Street, Germantown.

On MONDAY, August 26, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story modern brick (rough-cast) Dwelling thereon erected, situate on the northwesterly side of Herman street, No. 4, northeastwardly from Main street, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Herman street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width northwestwardly 85 feet on the southwestwardly line thereof, and 84 feet 2½ inches on the northeasterly line thereof, with the privilege of a three-feet wide alley leading into an eleven-feet wide cartway leading into Herman street. Dwelling was erected in the most substantial manner; has parlor, sitting-room, and kitchen on the first floor, sitting-room, four chambers, heater, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, gas, etc., and is in perfect order.

II.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with improvements similar to No. 1, situate on the northwesterly side of Herman street, No. 6, containing in front or breadth on said Herman street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width northwestwardly 84 feet 3¼ inches on the northwesterly line thereof, and 83 feet 6½ inches on the northeasterly line thereof, including a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same.

III.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with improvements similar to No. 1, situate on the northwesterly side of Herman street, No. 8, containing in front or breadth on said Herman street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 83 feet 6½ inches on the northwesterly line thereof, and 82 feet 10 inches on the northeasterly line thereof, including a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same.

IV.

All that lot or piece of ground, with the two-story frame carpenter shop thereon erected, situate in the rear of Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street, containing in breadth southwestwardly and northeastwardly 48 feet, and in depth northwestwardly and southeastwardly 37 feet, with the privilege of an eleven-feet wide cartway leading into Herman street.

V.

All those three certain lots or pieces of ground, situate on the northwestwardly side of Herman street, Nos. 12, 14, and 16, each containing in front or breadth on Herman street 16 feet, and in length or depth about 81 feet, including a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

VI.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the rear of Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street, containing in breadth 48 feet, and in length or depth 36 feet, with the privilege of an eleven feet wide cartway, leading into Herman street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
8 10 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, STABLE and COACH HOUSE, and LOT, 22 by 240 feet, No. 1316 SPRUCE Street.

On MONDAY, August 26, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the four-story brick residence (brown-stone front), stable and carriage-house, and improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Spruce street, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-eight feet eastward from the east side of Sixteenth street, in the Seventh Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Spruce street 22 feet, and in length or depth of that width southward between lines parallel with said Sixteenth street, 240 feet to a 40 feet wide street or court laid out by Stevenson M Leaming parallel with the said Spruce street, to extend eastward from the said Sixteenth street 220 feet and to remain open for public use forever.

Residence was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, expressly for the occupancy of the late owner, has large saloon parlor, large breakfast room, and two kitchens on the first floor, two chambers, bath and water-closet, large dining-room with butler's pantry, and library with verandah back on the second floor, five chambers, bath and water-closet on the third floor, and three chambers on the fourth, two heaters, two ranges, back stairway to the third floor, speaking tubes, marble mantels throughout, stationary wash-basins to the third floor, etc. etc. and is in perfect order.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 10 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 19 17 Secretary of the Interior.

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN

IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey,

FOR THE

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
2 22] **NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.**

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Pfleger's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1102 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMPSON,
5 27 stuthsm No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE SUNAT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 13 d2w mw3m

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

The Great London Saturnalia—How it Flourished for Seven Centuries and a Half—How it was Suppressed in 1855.

At about this season of the year the evenings in England become so chilly that this saying has become proverbial:—

"Saint Bartholomew
Brings the cold dew."

But for many centuries the good people of London had sufficient cause to note the annual recurrence of St. Bartholomew's day without paying any attention to the state of the weather, or its changes. On that day, the 24th of August, was celebrated in the very heart of the city a grand saturnalia, passing under the name of Bartholomew Fair, which at last became such a public nuisance that it was found necessary to suppress it.

The origin of this fair was somewhat curious, and dates back to the time of King Henry I. One Rahere, jester and minstrel to that credulous monarch, becoming tired of the never-ceasing gayeties of his profession, retired to the cloister, but his shrewdness did not desert him along with his frivolity. Friar Rahere, like many gifted persons in their latter days, possessed the happy faculty of "seeing visions," and in one of these supernatural interviews of his, he was for some hours closeted with the disembodied spirit of St. Bartholomew.

The saint, ambitious of benefiting his fellow-mortals who were still in the flesh, gave Friar Rahere to understand that it was his duty to found in his honor a church and hospital, and the then London suburb of Smithfield was pointed out as a proper location for these institutions. Friar Rahere duly reported the behests of the saint to his sovereign, and craved the gift of a marshy tract of land in Smithfield, the site of Hosier Lane. In those days the present thoroughfare was a small brook emptying into the Fleet river. This brook was lined with osiers, from which the modern name was derived. The King was not slow to accede to the request, as the ground was of little value in its marshy condition, and the foundation of the proposed establishments would inaugurate the improvement of all that section. So the marsh was drained, and in 1123 the monastery was founded. Friar Rahere was made Prior, and great success attended the new shrine, the benevolent saint in whose honor it was established coming to the assistance of his devotees in so marked and substantial a manner, that miracles were wrought on the spot, and many of the afflicted were made whole.

But Prior Rahere did not ignore temporal assistance in his undertaking, and so he stipulated with the King that he should have the privilege of holding an annual fair on the anniversary of his patron Saint. This was also duly inaugurated, and became remarkably successful. It continued during three days, cattle and merchandise being the staple articles placed on exhibition and sale. In those primitive days travelling was both difficult and dangerous, and commerce in a very unsatisfactory condition. The royal safeguard was vouchsafed to all persons going to and returning from the fair, and as the result it was frequented by multitudes from all sections of the country. The collection of such a crowd of people presented a fine opportunity for the operation of minstrels and jesters, and shows of all descriptions, which soon became a leading and attractive feature of the occasion. In the lapse of time society underwent great changes, travelling became comparatively safe, commerce and trade obtained their modern footing, and the original purposes of Bartholomew Fair, being thus gradually superseded, were finally lost sight of. By the time of Queen Elizabeth it had lost its importance as an occasion for the barter of cloths and other wares, and was given over entirely to the devotees of mirth and fun.

A German traveller, who visited England in 1598, thus describes the formalities and sports attending the fair in his day:—"Every year, upon St. Bartholomew's day, when the fair is held, it is usual for the Mayor, attended by the twelve principal aldermen, to walk in a neighboring field, dressed in his scarlet gown, and about his neck a golden chain." These dignified officials then seated themselves under a large tent, erected for their especial accommodation, and contemplated with great seriousness a game of wrestling. "After this is over," continues our traveller, "a parcel of live rabbits are turned loose among the crowd, which are pursued by a number of boys, who endeavor to catch them with all the noise they can make." Such were the weighty labors which were incumbent upon the City Fathers of London in the latter part of the sixteenth century. A vivid picture of the Fair a few years later (1614) is given by Ben Jonson in the comedy which is supposed to be enacted within the precincts of the Fair. By this time the whole routine of the occasion had been transformed into a continued round of eating, drinking, and general jollification. Roast pig was one of the principal attractions, and over this savory dish the frequenters of the Fair were then accustomed to linger in epicurean delight. Puppet plays, or "motions," as they were styled, were likewise in great favor. Religious history was largely drawn on for the subjects of these performances, the *Fall of Nineveh*, the *Story of the Chaste Susanna*, and the like, being enacted over and over again. The *Siege of Troy*, the *Loves of Hero and Leander*, and other classical burlesques, which bore a striking resemblance to those of more modern days, were also exceedingly popular. Curiosities and monstrosities of nature contributed to the entertainment of the multitude, one of Ben Jonson's characters being made to say:—"I have been at the Eagle and the Black Wolf, and the Bull with the five legs, and the Dogs that dance the Morrice, and the Hare with the Tabor." For the especial delectation of the young folks, there were provided enormous dolls in fanciful attire, gingerbread disguised in a glitter of gold, and trumpets, drums, and other instrumentalities of noise.

By the year 1641 the Fair had become greatly increased in size, and a pamphlet of that date informs us that it was "of so vast an extent that it was contained in no less than four several parishes—namely, Christ Church, Great and Little St. Bartholomew's, and St. Sepulchre's." Knaves arrayed in fools' coats held forth on all sides concerning the attractions of their puppet-shows, with a flourish of trumpets and the din of drums; while conjurors and wizards and fiddlers did their best to add to the uproar. "All these together," says the pamphleteer, "made such a distracted noise, that you would think Babel not comparable to it."

But uproarious as was Bartholomew Fair in the times preceding the Commonwealth, the Restoration of the Stuarts brought with it so much license and profligacy that it was not a matter of surprise that this carnival became even grosser and noisier than ever. Three days were found to be insufficient for the purpose, and the duration of the fair was extended through a fortnight, during which time all the theatres in the city were closed, in order that the actors might participate, and that there should be no attractions elsewhere to divert the attention of the people. Everybody in London devoted one or more days to the revelry, whether high or low, rich or poor, famous or infamous. The principal attractions at this time were the booths of the actors and conjurors. These structures were two stories in height, and were specimens of substantial woodwork, walled and roofed with plank, and rendered weather-proof. In front of them, on a level with the second story, was a balcony, on which the managers and leading performers appeared, to attract the attention of the multitude below; and above this balcony there was usually a large daub of a painting representing an athlete in various difficult postures, or some savage scene from the tragedy which was enacted within. As already stated, the regular theatres were closed at this period, during the continuance of the fair, the members of their companies participating in the carnival, either as proprietors of booths, or actors therein. Henry Fielding, the celebrated novelist, commenced his career as a part-proprietor in one of these establishments, continuing in the business for nine years. One of the most famous performers at the fair, in the time of Charles II, was Faux, the conjuror, whose exploits in sleight of hand approached, if they did not equal, those of our latter-day wizards. He left behind him a fortune of $50,000, all of which he acquired by his jugglery and legerdemain.

Among the other attractions of this period were all sorts of natural monstrosities and prodigies, such as dwarfs, giants, and learned pigs, in general; and "a prodigious monster, with one head and two distinct bodies," "an admirable work of nature" in the shape of "a woman having three breasts," and "a live child with three legs," in particular. In later days the "mermaid"—not the one of Barnum's devising—was a leading attraction.

The Fair was characterized by so much disorder and rioting that the civil authorities at length made an effort to check the disturbances growing out of it. In 1708, by a resolution of the Common Council, the duration of the revelry was again restricted to three days, although the authorities did not succeed in accomplishing this without repeated failures and breaches of the peace. Again, in 1769, the the Mayor interposed by appointing seventy-two special officers, who were charged with the duty of preserving the peace, preventing gambling, and hindering the performance of plays and puppet shows. About this time a deputy marshal lost his life while endeavoring to enforce order in the fair. In 1776 a great deal of rioting was occasioned by the refusal of the Mayor to permit the erection of booths at all. For a long time the fair was the occasion of the most disgraceful proceedings on the part of a crowd of ruffians who assumed the title of "Lady Holland's Mob," and were accustomed to assemble on the evening previous to the proclamation of the fair by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of inaugurating it after a fashion which suited their own tastes. Hone gives the following account of their outrageous doings:—"The year 1822 was the last year wherein they appeared in any alarming force, and then the inmates of the houses they assailed, or before which they paraded, were aroused and kept in terror by their violence. In Skinner street, especially, they rioted undisturbed until between three and four in the morning. At one period that morning their number was not less than five thousand, but it varied as parties went off or came in to and from the assault of other places. Their force was so overwhelming that the patrol and watchmen feared to interfere, and the riot continued until they had exhausted their fury."

Notwithstanding that the Fair was then in its decline, we are told that in the year 1828 the receipts of the three leading places of amusement were as follows:—Wombwell's Menagerie, £1700; Atkins' Menagerie, £1000; and Richardson's Theatre, £1200. The principal admission fee to each of these was sixpence only. The "Pig-Faced Lady" drew £150; the "Fat Boy and Girl," £140; the Chinese Juggler, £50; and the "Scotch Giant," £20; the admission fee ranging from a half-penny to twopence. During the three days of the Fair the total receipts of the sixteen principal menageries and side shows amounted to about £5000, or $25,000.

After this period the influence of all the decent people of the metropolis, as well as the countenance of the civil authorities, was directed against Bartholomew Fair so effectively that it gradually dwindled down to nothing. Permission to remove the stones of the pavements, for the purpose of placing the poles of the booths in the earth, was refused. The showmen overcame this difficulty by fixing their poles in large, heavy tubs filled with earth; and then the authorities hit upon the expedient of high ground-rents, which proved much more effectual. Until the year 1850, however, the Lord Mayor continued to resort to the arch over Clothfair Gate, to proclaim the opening of the Fair, as had been the custom of his predecessors in office for seven centuries. In 1850 the worthy official found nothing on the ground of consequence, which so disgusted him that the reading of the proclamation was thereafter committed to a deputy. In 1855 Bartholomew Fair, with all its opening ceremonies, marvellous shows, and disgraceful riots, was formally abolished, and it is now entirely a thing of the past, to the great delight of the peaceful denizens of London.

CONSCIENCE AS A DETECTIVE.

"Oh, coward Conscience, how thou dost afflict me!" exclaimed the immortal bard. Of course, he meant to say "accuse me," for in his time, and even long before, conscience was a sort of public accuser and prosecutor. It has also always played a prominent part as a detective—has been, in fact, a veritable Chief of Detectives. It had much to do, though not in the interest of the internal revenue, in exposing the illicit distillation of apple-juice on the part of our first parents, as well as in exposing Cain's first attempt at a quibble. It even played the part of public executioner in the famous case of Ananias and Sapphira; and I have always imagined that it must have made Peter think that that cock crowed with unusual and unnecessary force. It is an immense source of revenue to the Church of Rome at this day; and even under the State and Church governmental organization of the early Puritans it controlled, in a great measure, their corporation rings. In fact, it has been in all ages and countries a strong instrument of truth and justice; and has done more than any other one power, faculty, or thing, to give universal acceptance to the old saying that "murder will out."

There are many remarkable instances of the singular way in which conscience has hunted down criminals. It hunted down John H. Surratt: the story of his flight and detection is one of the most remarkable of these narratives on record. At the moment the murder of Mr. Lincoln was committed by Booth, Surratt was on his way from Montreal to Washington city to act as an accomplice, and had reached the town of Elmira, New York, when he first heard that the horrible deed was done. He immediately turned to fly, and made his way to Canada without suspicion, and was concealed there for several months. So completely lost was all trace of him that the Government expended a great deal of money in searching for him at the South, and a man who resembled him was arrested in Mississippi, and confined for many weeks in Washington. In September, 1865—five months after the commission of the crime and the withdrawal of the proclamation offering a reward for his arrest, so entirely lost was all trace of him—Surratt took passage, under an assumed name and thoroughly disguised, in the Quebec steamer Peruvian for Liverpool. On board he introduced himself to the surgeon, L. J. McMillian. Although McMillian had up to that time been a perfect stranger to him, not even his opinions on our war being known to the criminal, Surratt insisted on talking about himself. No other subject seemed to have any interest for him; and so persistently did he refer to himself and his exploits, that Surgeon McMillian began to look on him as a weak-minded egotist. At first he represented that he had been a Rebel spy, and told marvellous tales of his exploits; next he told, in great confidence, that he had planned with Booth the abduction, not the assassination, of President Lincoln; then that the Government had very unjustly hung his mother, exclaiming in his passion that he "hoped to live long enough to serve Andrew Johnson as he had served Lincoln!" And finally, impelled by his guilty conscience or that singular vanity possessed by many great criminals, announced that he was John H. Surratt. Before this his track had been completely covered; he was perfectly safe from suspicion or arrest; his conscience, "stealing away his brains," led him to talk, talk, talk; and now it appears, by the official correspondence of the State Department, that this confession of identity to Surgeon McMillian was the first positive trace obtained of him. He was closely watched, but finally mysteriously disappeared, and all trace of him was again lost, until conscience impelled him, through his insane desire to talk of himself, to seek a confidant in a comrade in the Papal Zouaves, in which troop he had enlisted. Mr. Detective Conscience found a coöperator in this man, and, aided by him, the agents of the Government again resumed the pursuit. Arrested, Surratt escaped and fled to Alexandria, Egypt, but was again arrested and sent to this country. On the voyage he repeatedly denied that he was Surratt; but on being asked, on his arrival at Washington, in an authoritative tone by the United States Marshal, "Is your name John H. Surratt?" he quickly and nervously answered affirmatively. The pursuit of Surratt was continued for nearly two years. If any reward for his detection is ever paid it will doubtless go to McMillian and St. Marie; but it should, in all justice and honesty, be transferred to Treasurer Spinner's "Conscience Fund," for undoubtedly Surratt was hunted down by his own guilty conscience, and the chief witnesses against him have been, as one might say, subpœnaed by conscience.

There has lately been recorded another less prominent but not less remarkable instance in which conscience has revealed a crime, and given additional proof that Hudibras was right when he declared that

"Ill-gotten gains befog men's brains;
Ill-gotten wealth reveals the stealth."

A paymaster in the United States Navy named Belknap was rubbed in 1863 of Government funds to the amount of $130,000. His safe was broken open and the money extracted in the most mysterious manner; no trace was left by the burglars, and their success was complete. Mr. Belknap could not explain his loss, much less give any clue to the robbers; the burglary became more complicated the more it was inquired into; and finally Mr. Belknap fell under suspicion, and a Board of Inquiry had his name dropped from the rolls. Nothing could be proved against him, however, and no criminal prosecution followed. But Mr. Belknap was not content to remain quiet under the unjust suspicion of the Government, and actively continued his search for the culprits. Nearly three years were spent in the search without finding any clue likely to lead to the detection of the robbers, when a professional detective heard that a broker in Wall street, named Dewitt C. Wright, had declared that Paymaster Belknap had lost the money at cards. The detective, who appears to have held this theory to be the true one, sought Mr. Wright and heard the declaration from his own lips. He also promised to give full particulars of the time, place, and circumstances under which the money had been lost; but though repeatedly urged to do so, finally avoided giving the facts in detail. The detective set to work, and soon satisfied himself beyond doubt that Belknap had never gambled in his life. Naturally this discovery led to inquiries as to the motives of Wright in making the statement; inquiries led to suspicions; suspicions were confirmed by certain facts elicited. A year was devoted to learning about Wright's antecedents. By this time he had left New York and gone into business at Charleston, South Carolina. Here he was dogged, hunted down and finally arrested, it having been discovered that he had not only committed the burglary in question, but many others, and that he had been a desperate character in England. The sole clue by which he was dogged, and finally detected, was furnished by himself in his insane and useless attempt to further secure his own safety by destroying the character of the man he had robbed.

Conscience has not only done universal service as a detective, but has played a not insignificant national part as a United States Revenue officer; and a very considerable amount stands on the books of United States Treasurer Francis E. Spinner to the credit of the "Conscience Fund," as the account is technically called. The history of the "Conscience Fund" is not without interest and entertainment. The account was opened in 1861, soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, and on the receipt of the sum of $6000, forwarded in bonds, and accompanied by a statement that the restitution which had long been due the Government was prompted by Conscience. This gave the account its name. It has since remained open, and all amounts returned to the Treasury in consequence of the prickings of the inward monitor (which in too many instances seems to be iron-clad) have been credited to it until it showed, at the end of 1866, a balance of over thirty-five thousand dollars. The sums vary in size, ranging from one cent, contributed by one who signed himself "Beggar Jimmy," to the original remittance of $6000. Treasurer Spinner has preserved a great many of the letters which accompanied the remittances, and by his kindness in severing the red tape of the establishment I was enabled to get copies of a few of the more interesting. The majority of *bonâ fide* conscientious correspondents either gave no explanation, or contented themselves with very brief statements of the reasons for the return of the money, without attempting the bootless task of working upon the tender feelings of Treasury officials. Judging from these letters, the correspondents are chiefly those who have defrauded the Government while acting as its agents and officers, or who have evaded the Internal Revenue taxes or customs duties. Among the more interesting of the letters of the *bonâ fide* conscience-stricken are the following:—

"Dear Sir:—Several years ago a small sum of money belonging to the United States was left in my hands with an order from the Department, to which it belonged, to me to retain it till payment should be required by the Department. This requisition has never been made, and probably never will be. As the property is not mine, I send it, with interest added, to you, knowing you will put it to the use of the United States, to whom it belongs. The sum was originally $50. I inclose $100, thinking that will discharge my obligations. May I ask a brief intimation to the public press that the inclosed $100 has reached you safely?

"With high consideration, a lover of our glorious Union, which will live and flourish for ages through the power and mercy of God, if we prove ourselves worthy of such interposition, if not—not.

"Hon. Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States."

It can hardly be said that this restitution was dictated by conscience, as the writer would have been justified in retaining it. It is related of Mr. Lincoln that a sum was left by the Government in his hands on his retirement from a position as a country postmaster. Many years after a demand was made for it, when he promptly drew forth an old stocking from his desk, and delivered up the exact sum in the very pieces of coin received by him years before.

"MAY, 1866.—Sir:—Enclosed are twenty-five hundred dollars due U. S. Treasury. Please cause this sum to be placed to the credit of the same oblige"

The Treasury clerk who opened the mail bringing this letter was somewhat exercised at finding that it contained only $1500 instead of $2500 as stated therein. But this was accounted for by the following, received a short time afterwards:—

"SIR:—Enclosed are One Thousand Dollars (1000). Please place this sum to credit of United States Treasury. It is the balance of my indebtedness to United States Internal Revenue Dept. I remitted $1500 some weeks since."

The following contain suggestions which, if received and acted upon by all who were equally guilty, when in the army, of the same practises, would go a great way towards hastening an early return to specie payment:

"BOSTON, February 15, 1866.—Sir:—Enclosed is check for $190. I will briefly explain why it is there. I have been in the U. S. Service and a part of the time with rank which entitled me to two servants. I drew pay for two, but actually had but one. It was the common practice of officers to do this, and the Paymasters were well aware of it. But though I do not think it exactly a wrong to the Gov't, it is yet a *wrong*, and I have always regretted doing it. I entered the army poor and sick—too poor, in fact, to get along well without a clear conscience.

"But is it right for Government to hold up such a premium to her officers to evasion of the exact truth? Ask tens of thousands who have done as I did this question.

"Very respectfully,
"JOHN L. MARKHAM.

"P. S.—The above is estimated for seven months with in't at 7 3-10. I hardly need say that the name is assumed. J. L. M."

"To the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.—I transmit herewith Ninety-one Dollars and thirty cents money that my conscience tells me I cannot keep commutation money for a servant that I exacted when I was not entitled to it and not having a servant employed. I was a quartermaster Capt & A. Q. M. and having 'contrabands' employed in the Dept. I used one as my servant and charged for my servant also, which was wrong. I send the money with interest at 7·30 per cent. Also commutation for a servant for 20 days while I was not on duty and had no servant employed.

"Amount $92·30. Respectfully &c."

Many of the letters on file in the Department are from jocose correspondents, who have not scrupled to make light of so serious a matter as to address to the Treasurer pretended "conscience letters," whose humor, or desperate attempts at it, were far in excess of the money inclosed. Among the best of these humorous letters is the following:—

"Sir:—Enclosed please find seventy-five cents (75) fractional currency, won from a U. S. Paymaster at draw poker, and which I am convinced rightfully belongs to 'Uncle Samuel.' I have carried it for nearly six months, and dare not trust myself with it longer. Once, in an unguarded moment, I offered it to the door-keeper of Canterbury, but that incorruptible sentinel gave a look of reproof from the toe of his boot which went to my heart—or thereabouts. I came home a wiser and a madder man, and am determined to follow the noble example of many of my countrymen. My conscience calls for relief—My harassed nature demands the luxury of a good night's sleep. I can have neither so long as I carry these terrible witnesses. They haunt me day and night. They are more frightful in my eyes than the last fifty cent issue which the little children are buying up for comic valentines. Take it and do what you can with it. You can at least sell it for old paper, and let the proceeds apply in liquidation of the national debt.

"Now can I feel a realization of the proverb 'Be virtuous, and you will be happy!' Now can I feel an assurance that in years yet to come, it may be said of my children (yet to come), 'they were of poor but honest parients!'

"Please acknowledge receipt through the morning papers, and request them to put it in double-leaded lines, just beneath the regular standing editorial on Reconstruction. Conscientiously yours, PROBITY."

Enclosed in this were a fifty-cent note and a twenty-five cent note, both counterfeit. From the style and careful punctuation of this letter, and the request that it be inserted in "double-leaded lines," it was surmised that it was probably from a correspondent of a newspaper or some one connected with the press.

"Sir:—A clear concience softens the hardest bed—a proverb says—and as I am a poor government clerk my bed is very hard and needs much softening—so I herewith return money which I cannot conscientiously keep—having loafed considerably the other day.

"Yours respectfully, C. M. H."

Inclosed in this was a fragment—a little more than half—of a dilapidated five-cent note.

Here is a quiet thrust at Congress:—

"Aug. 8th, 1866.—Sir:—The Enclosed Dilapidated 10 cent Note is from a Conscience Stricken Soldier who Received just that much more *Bounty* than he ought to in 1862 and as the last act Passed by our Noble and Generous Congress gives an Extra 100 Dollars why he is afraid he will get too much under the last act you will Oblige him very much by investing the Enclosed 10 cents Fractional Currency in the Great National Soldiers Gift Concert and Draw a Brick house (if you can) and give it to the Fenians. Yours truly Ho. Bo."

"*to the honable treasurer of the U. S. A.*

"please find inclosed $22 due the U. S. post office department consions money from an unfaithful officer who has repented."

It was suggested by the matter-of-fact Treasurer, who enjoys his joke hugely, that the writer hadn't thoroughly and entirely repented, as the inclosure was short 75 cents of the amount stated, and contained $1·50 counterfeit notes.

Thus much for Conscience as a revenue-officer. It will readily be admitted that he hasn't done his whole duty in this line, and has not been so successful as a Collector as in his *rôle* of Detective. At least so Treasurer Spinner is convinced. Talking of the "conscience letters" on file in his office, he once said, no doubt with as much truth as good humor, that "it is to be regretted that the workings of the spirit which animated the writers has not been more etensively eperienced and obeyed by more important offenders; for I venture the statement that if all the big rascals had followed the example of the smaller ones who have contributed to the 'conscience fund,' we would have extinguished the national debt long ago."

"'Tis never too late to mend," and some of the "big rascals" may yet take warning, or become conscience-stricken. — *Harper's Magazine for August.*

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 1¼ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Companys	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
	Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8¼

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 t12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867 .... $1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2¼

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27¼

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30¼

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BRANCH OFFICE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000·00
NET ASSETS	$1,371,516·74

D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
CHARLES WILSON, Vice-President.
W. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

The Office of the Company has been removed from

NO. 300 WALNUT STREET
TO
No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

Where all business of the Company will be promptly attended to.

Persons already insured in this Company, and those desiring Insurance on all kinds of property, will please call upon or address

WM. W. ALLEN & CO., Agents,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,

8 20 tuths3t NO. 409 WALNUT STREET.

SHIPPING

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier 45 NORTH RIVER, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, August 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 22 5t] No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 24
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, August 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 31
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, September 7
ETNA	Wednesday, September 11

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7¼ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, (1076 tons,) Captain T. H. Cooksey.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, September 7, from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port September 7.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1¼] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 860 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 31, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1¼

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¼ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON .... CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES .... CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 3, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16¼ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1¼

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

Great Chicago Breach of Promise Case.

SAMANTHA PROCTOR VS. IRA Y. MUNN—THE ROMANTIC PLAINTIFF DISPLAYS HER COLORS—IN HER AGONY OF MIND SHE ASKS FOR $100,000 DAMAGES—HER DECLARATION—SHE IS STILL WILLING TO MARRY THE MAN SHE LOVES.

From the Republican, 21st.

Readers of the *Republican* will remember that a short time ago a fair specimen of the strong-minded female *genera*, known among other aliases by the romantic name of Samantha Proctor, commenced suit in the Superior Court of this city against Ira Y. Munn, Esq., a well-known Chicago merchant, to recover damages laid at $50,000.

At the time of the institution of the cause, the plaintiff's declaration was not filed. No particulars of the nature of her grievances were given, though it was soon noised abroad that the fair one was suing to recover a pecuniary compensation for the agony of mind sustained by an alleged breach of promise of marriage. This fact, combined with the known wealth and respectability of at least one of the parties, invested the suit with a goodly share of popular interest, said interest being materially enhanced by the further fact that the fair complainant had thrown lawyers to the dogs, and was conducting her case in *propria persona*.

Yesterday the lady advanced another step in the proceeding. She filed her declaration, and fully exposed judicially, if not judiciously, the sad story of her woe. The document in question we append below. It does not present any features to distinguish it from ordinary declarations in breach of promise suits, with the single exception that Samantha does not allege seduction. Her wrongs are all mental ones. She does not charge the defendant with an onslaught made upon her maiden purity; she still claims to be "pure and a virgin."

Not knowing Samantha's tactics in the premises, we are not prepared to offer her advice. We would, however, mildly suggest that seduction, being the usual accompaniment of a breach of promise suit, would not be out of place here; and that if it served no further end, it would tend to excite sympathy in the minds of a jury. Jurymen are practical animals in general, though there are chords in their hearts which can be advantageously touched. A simple breach of promise does not generally excite them to pity. They simply regard the defendant as a man who is honestly struggling to repair an act of folly.

With this brief introduction, intended for Samantha's sole benefit, we present her

DECLARATION.

State of Illinois, Cook county, s. s. In the Superior Court of Chicago.—In this action, Samantha Proctor, the plaintiff, by herself, complains of Ira Y. Munn, the defendant, of a plea of trespass upon the case on promises, for that whereas, heretofore, to wit, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1862, at the county of Cook aforesaid, in consideration that the said plaintiff, being then and there unmarried, at the like special instance and request of the said defendant, had then and there promised the defendant to marry him, he, the defendant, undertook and promised the plaintiff to marry her in a reasonable time, then next following, and plaintiff avers that, confiding in last said mentioned promise of said defendant, she, the plaintiff, has always hitherto remained, and continued, and still is sole and unmarried, and hath been and for and during all the time last aforesaid, and still continues, and is ready and willing to marry the said defendant, to wit, at the county aforesaid, whereof the said defendant hath always had notice, and although a reasonable time for the said defendant to marry her, the said plaintiff, hath elapsed since making the said last mentioned promise of the defendant, and although the plaintiff, after the lapse of such reasonable time, to wit, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1867, at the county aforesaid, requested the defendant to marry the plaintiff. Yet the defendant, not regarding his promise, did not, nor would, within such reasonable time, as aforesaid, or when so requested, as aforesaid, or at any other time, marry the plaintiff, but hath neglected and refused so to do, to wit, at the county of Cook aforesaid.

And, whereas, also, hereafter, to wit, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1867, at the county of Cook, aforesaid, in consideration that the plaintiff, being then and there unmarried, at the like special instance and request of said plaintiff, defendant had undertook and promised the plaintiff to marry her, the said plaintiff, in a reasonable time, then next following, and the plaintiff avers that, confiding in said last-mentioned promise of said defendant, she, the plaintiff, has always hitherto remained, and continued, and still is, sole and unmarried, and hath been and for and during all the time last aforesaid and is still ready and willing to marry the said defendant, to wit., at the county aforesaid, whereof the said defendant hath always had notice; and although a reasonable time for the said defendant to marry her, the said plaintiff, hath elapsed since the making of the said last-mentioned promise of the defendant, and although the plaintiff, after the lapse of such reasonable time, to wit, on the same day, at the county aforesaid, requested the defendant to marry her, the plaintiff, yet the defendant, not regarding his promise, did not, nor would within such reasonable time as aforesaid, or when so regarded, as aforesaid, or at any other time since, marry the plaintiff, but hath wholly neglected and refused so to do, to wit, at the county of Cook, aforesaid.

To the damage of the plaintiff to one hundred thousand dollars, therefore she sues.

SAMANTHA PROCTOR, *per se.*

COPY OF NOTICE.

State of Illinois, Cook County ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. Samantha Proctor vs. Ira Y. Munn.

The Clerk of said Court will please enter the above entitled cause on the trial docket for the September term of said Court.

Dated August 20, 1867.

SAMANTHA PROCTOR, *per se.*

CRIME.

Another Attempted Wife Murder.

From the N. Y. Daily News, August 23.

John L. Taylor, who gives his occupation as a speculator, was arrested in Brooklyn at a late hour last night by Officer Whitney, of the Forty-first Precinct, on a charge of attempting to shoot his wife. The accused, although a resident of Brooklyn, is said to have held an important position in the Rebellion, that of Commissary-General, during the war, and after its close returned again to the City of Churches, where his wife had been residing during his absence. He found her living with Mr. S. Broadwell, in Bridge street, near Johnson, as housekeeper, but for some unexplained cause she refused to return again to the domestic hearthstone of her liege lord.

Finding all persuasion useless, he resolved, it is said, to take her life, and went to Mr. Broadwell's house on Wednesday night to consummate his deadly purpose. Thinking a favorable opportunity presented itself, he blazed away, and the ball went whizzing through the window, frightening his wife and Mr. Broadwell's family almost out of their senses, but doing no further damage. The affair caused a prompt appearance of the police, but in the excitement no complaint was made, and the would-be murderer made off.

Last night Mr. Broadwell spied Taylor in the vicinity of his house again, and fearing that he intended to repeat his act of the previous night, hastened to the Forty-first Precinct Station House to secure the services of an officer. In the meantime Officer Whitney happening to pass Mr. Broadwell's residence, noticed Taylor acting in a strange and suspicious manner, and thereupon arrested him and took him to the station house. He was then searched, and a four-barrelled pistol and a large carving knife were found in his possession. He was taken before Justice Cornwall this morning, but the examination was postponed.

Murder of Judge Horne, of Georgia, by a Negro.

From the Americus (Ga.) Citizen, August 14.

Early yesterday morning our town was excited to a great degree by the rumor that our respected fellow-citizen, Judge J. W. C. Horne, of the eastern section of the county, near Danville, had been the evening before shot by some of his negroes, and mortally wounded. We have just learned that he died this morning. The facts of the case are as follows:—During the afternoon of Monday a stripling son of Judge Horne had some difficulty with a colored girl in the field, who challenged him to fight or tussle, in the course of which young Horne knocked the girl down. At night this son was sitting on the porch, when Judge Horne stepped out of his house into his yard, when he saw one of his negroes with a double-barrelled gun in his hand, whom he asked what he was doing with a gun, with an order to put it up. On the instant the gun was fired twice, the negro throwing down his gun and running off. One ball entered the abdomen and another the side and passed into the bowels. After the Judge was shot he staggered and fell, sending a discharge or two of his pistol after the retreating negro, who first fired at him. The son hearing the firing ran out in pursuit of the retreating negroes, but he fell into a pit in the yard, and they escaped. On his return he found his father lying on the ground, shot as above stated, and his face and head dreadfully bruised and cut, as if mangled with the butt end of a gun or pistol. He was removed into the house, and all the attention possible was given to his case.

Word was sent to our efficient Military Commander, Captain J. M. Robinson, who with a file of men immediately repaired to the scene of the difficulty for the purpose of arresting the perpetrators of the outrage and murder. He met one man on his way to town, and took him back, while five others who had made their way here, were subsequently arrested, and are now in jail under strong guard, awaiting the necessary legal steps of affidavit and warrant, before they are turned over to the civil authorities.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Speech of ex-Governor Dennison.

Ex-Governor Dennison addressed a very large meeting at New Lexington, Ohio, on the 21st. First reading the President's order for the removal of Sheridan, Mr. Dennison complimented that officer for his ability and patriotism, and denounced his removal as done to please the Rebels of the South and the Democrats of the North. He said:—

Two inquiries are suggested by this order, especially so here, at the home of the noble soldier who is the subject of the order. While the fame of General Sheridan is the nation's property, to be cared for by every man who loves his country and is capable of appreciating great deeds and fidelity in the discharge of duty, to *you*, as neighbors of that gallant officer whose services to the nation reflect the highest honor to his country and State, it is peculiarly fitting to inquire why this action of the President? Why this attempt to degrade one of the foremost captains of the age, to whom the nation is so largely indebted for crushing the Rebellion that sought to destroy the Government? Has he not added reputation to the American arms by his masterly soldiership? Will any one deny to him the crowning glory of the soldier—bravery, fidelity, and great success? And has he not been equally brave and faithful in the command from which he has just been removed? Has he not there defended, with sublime courage, the loyalty of the nation against disloyalty and treason? Has he not, in a word, in the military administration of his department, displayed the same sterling qualities of patriotic manhood that so eminently distinguished him at the head of his victorious battalions in the field? Why, then, is he removed? Let me say, in deep humiliation for my country, to gratify Rebels and traitors, and in obedience to the demands of the Democratic leaders. I see no other meaning in this than the surrender of the President to political intriguers, North and South, who exact control of the military and civil patronage of the Executive, preparatory to the coming Presidential election, as a condition of their longer support of his administration. The history of our country furnishes no precedent for such ingratitude to deserving soldiers, but antiquity does. The greatest of Athenian generals was banished from his country because of his greatness; Aristides was ostracised because the malcontents of Athens were weary of hearing him called "the Just." But in these examples of wrong history avenged itself by immortalizing the names of Themistocles and Aristides, as it has already that of Sheridan. General Sheridan holds no second place in the affections of the loyal people of this country. He has their admiration, their confidence, and their gratitude. Not all the malignity of his enemies nor the intrigues of politicians can weaken his hold upon the great heart of the nation. Will not the loyal men of this country join in the nation's protest against this wrong that has been done to him? (Applause.)

Letter from the Hon. J. M. Ashley.

The Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, has written a letter in reply to the charge that he favored the disfranchisement of foreign-born citizens, in which he gives at length his reasons for introducing the amendment to the Constitution, making, after 1877, reading and writing in the English language a qualification for the franchise. Mr. Ashley says:—

I did not propose to disfranchise any person now entitled by law to vote, whether white or black, native or naturalized, and I would not vote for such a proposition except as a punishment for treason or felony. I would, however, hold out some inducement more than is now held out, to encourage both the American and foreign-born to read and write the language of their native and adopted country, to the end that our population might become, as it ought to be, for our safety and stability, more intelligent, loyal, and homogeneous. No one properly appreciating the responsibility of the American elector, would object if the United States were to require all foreign-born subjects of nations recognized as civilized and Christian, hereafter naturalized as American citizens, to read and write, at least in their own language, as a qualification to vote. I am opposed to clothing the Chinaman, the Indian, while in a savage state, or the subjects of any uncivilized nation, without conditions, with the privilege of the ballot. It would seem to be the part of prudence to require all American born citizens, white or black, who become of age after a given date, say, after 1876, to read and write our own language as a qualification to vote. I put the time nine years from this date, so as to give ample notice, and to provide that those only shall be affected by it who are under twelve years of age.

Has the President Power to Remove General Grant?

We notice that some of our exchanges have assumed that President Johnson has the power to suspend or remove General Grant, and are assigning this as a justification of the course of the latter in obeying the order to relieve Secretary Stanton. But that he possesses no such power can be shown beyond question. Section second of "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, declares:—

"That the headquarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be in the city of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at his headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate, and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void; and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office; and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction."

From the above it will be seen that General Grant, so far from being removable by the President, cannot even be relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at his headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate. Indeed, it may even be questioned whether the President has not violated the spirit of this law, if not its letter, in assigning General Grant to duty elsewhere than at his headquarters in the city of Washington—for evidently it was not contemplated in the passage of the law that there should exist any power to transfer him to other duties, except at his own request, without the approval of the Senate. Did General Grant, then, request to be assigned to duty in the War Department? We presume not. It is certain that if he had declined to obey the order to enter upon the duties of Secretary of War, the President would have had no authority whatever to suspend him or relieve him from duty as a punishment for such disobedience.

The object of this law is evident. It was to retain the General of the Army on duty in his own proper department at Washington, by stripping the President of the power to send him elsewhere. We believe the President violated the law in thus attempting to transfer him to other duties. Is General Grant a party to that violation? That the law was intended to be enforced to the letter is shown by the penalties which have been incorporated in it.—*Chicago Republican.*

Making Glass Eyes.

From the American Artisan.

It is asserted that there are in this city at least seven thousand people who wear false eyes. There are two or three places here where false eyes are made and inserted. One house informs the public that "persons deprived of an eye can have this deformity removed by the insertion of an artificial one, which moves and looks like the natural organ. No pain when inserted. Patients at a distance, having a broken eye, can have another one made without calling personally."

The manufacture of these eyes is done entirely by hand. A man sets down behind a jet of gas flame, which is pointed and directed as he wishes by a blow-pipe.

The pupil of the eye is made with a drop of black glass imbedded in the centre of the iris. The blood-vessels seen in the white of the eye are easily put in with red glass, while the optic is glowing with heat like a ball of gold. The whole eye can be made inside of an hour, and is at once ready to put in. The reader should know that it is simply a thin glass shell, which is intended to cover the stump of the blind eye. After being dipped in water the shell is slipped in place, being held by the eyelids. The secret of imparting motion to it depends upon working the glass eye so that it shall fit the stump; if it is too large, it will not move; if it fits nicely, it moves in every particular like the natural eye, and it is quite impossible, in many cases, to tell one from the other. The operation is not in the least painful, and those who have worn them a number of years feel better with them in than when they are out. A glass eye should be taken out every night and put in in the morning. In three or four years the false eye becomes so worn that a new one has to be obtained. Some ladies, who live at a distance from the manufactory, keep a box of glass eyes on hand in case of accident, for, besides wearing out, they will break under certain circumstances, as when

"Hate's last lightning quivers from his eyes."

"A FINGER IN THE PIE."—Of the tens of thousands using this familiar phrase, how very few know, or, knowing, remember that it occurs in, and, of course, is better expressed by Shakespeare:—

"The devil speed him, no man's pie is freed
From his ambitious finger."

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Citizens, irrespective of party, favorable to the re-election of

HON. JAMES R. LUDLOW,

Will please assemble in COUNTY CONVENTION, AT THE NEW COURT HOUSE, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut,

ON MONDAY, 26TH INST.,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

ELI K. PRICE.
SAMUEL H. PERKINS.
ISAAC HAZLEHURST.
GEORGE H. STUART.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK.
CHAS. F. & GEO. G. LENNIG.
8 23 2t THOMAS H. POWERS.

TENTH WARD.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Republican citizens of the Tenth Ward favorable to the renomination of Mr. JOSHUA SPERING for Select Council, and opposed to the office-holders' clique, who aim to regulate Ward matters in their personal interests, are invited to meet at the Armory of the Grey Reserves, BROAD Street, below Race, on SATURDAY EVENING, August 24, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their confidence in Mr. SPERING, who has honorably represented the city's best interests in Councils, with rare fidelity, intelligence, and good judgment.

Capable speakers will attend.

By order Committee Tenth Ward Spering Club.
CHARLES PRYOR,
GEORGE H. BOOK,
8 23 2t C. H. NEEDLES.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Twenty-seventh Ward.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Republican Party. 8 23 5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30{4p

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS AND Machinists are invited to examine WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR, at Kenderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first, where it has been in daily operation for two months. It is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for the generation of steam. It can be manufactured and sold 30 per cent. less than any other Boiler, and yet net the manufacturer a large profit. A Company is about to be organized to manufacture these Boilers. One thousand shares of stock are offered at $50 a share, yielding $50,000, of which $25,000 will be applied to the erection of a Foundry and Machine Shop, capable of manufacturing ten sections a day of eight horse power each. This Boiler has advantages that must make it supersede every other Boiler in use, and the attention of all persons interested in Steam Boilers is requested to the one now in daily operation on Coates street.
A model can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 16tf4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 21, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. [6 10wsm
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DROPSY.—The action of these remedies on the blood checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the disease comparatively inactive: the Ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporating the serum collected in the cellular tissue, and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents. 8 21 tuths6t

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I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
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Members of the International Jury.
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AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

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In from 12 to 48 Hours!

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SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.

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The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by

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Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious.
All advice ree of charge. Prepared at

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NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2m8p

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A NEW VOLUME BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.

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EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S

TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the hard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time.

A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 5 P. M.

Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING.

REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

8 15 9t D. H. MUNDY.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain F. BRADSHAW, leaves second pier above ARCH Street at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at Kensington, Tacony, Riverton, Beverly, Burlington, etc.
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 8 24

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7·30 A. M.
Fare.........................$2·00, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, "
Children, $1·25, "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 20 6t

NEW IRON STEAMER, EDWIN FORREST, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.
Leaves 2d pier ab. Arch. | Leaves South Trenton.
Thursday, Au. 22, 6·30 A. M. | Thursday, Au. 22, 10 A. M.
Friday, " 23, 7 " | Friday, " 23, 10·30 "
Saturday, " 24, 7 " | Saturday, " 24, 11 "
Sunday, August 25, to Burlington and Bristol only. Leaves Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 20 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....................50 cents
Single ticket.....................................30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....................20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

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A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.
THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated school-room.
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ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
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8 17 8w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

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